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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Sea Yields Men New Dominion

New York Acclaims Normandie

Navy Airmen Dive Amazingly

London Cheers King in Saddle

Buyers Lead Japan to 'Dump'

Communists Drive at Religion

THE sea engages the thought of the world as two wholly dissimilar events betoken man's increasing mastery of it. The Normandie breaks all transatlantic records in its maiden crossing from Le Havre to New York, while over the Pacific the airplanes of the U. S. Navy stage the most amazing air show ever seen. New York City gives itself over to holiday when the largest ship ever built crosses in 4 days, 11 hours, 42 minutes. The reception accorded is rated as second only to that given Col. Charles Lindbergh, returning after his solo flight in the opposite direction. The 79,280-ton Normandie, 1029 feet long, displays its sumptuous new standards to thousands of visitors. This is no mere triumph of a new liner—Ocean travel is lifted into something it was not.

¶ The American fleet, playing a war game, witnesses 432 power dives of from one to two miles height without a single mishap. With 12 weaving battleships as their targets, the airmen go above the clouds and come hurtling down at a speed of 275 to 300 miles an hour in squadrons of 18 planes. The zigzagging ships steam at 18 knots, but theoretically are wiped out. Their work done, all the planes return safely to their carriers 50 miles astern. Thirty-three seaplanes are then catapulted from the battleships for three hours' flight and landings on the open sea. Veteran officers declare aircraft squadrons have never before been called upon for such exacting, spectacular performances as those rendered with complete perfection—In the face of the tumbling sea a new measure of stability and poised control by men.

¶ Britain rejoices in the health and the horsemanship of its Sovereign. King George gives London a memorable spectacle on his 70th birthday when he emerges from an indisposition and, dressed in the scarlet and gold of Colonel-in-Chief of the Irish Guards, he spends an hour and a half in the saddle at the head of cavalry and infantry in trooping the colors. His four sons are his escort. The high point comes when he salutes the Queen, and London again voices the affection and respect in which both are held. To be a King may be one's birthright—But to be so beloved a King is a personal achievement.

¶ France feels the stimulation of Premier Fernand Bouisson's policies in its financial affairs. Following the granting of full powers to the new Government, President Lebrun meets with the Cabinet and a secret program is approved. Premier Bouisson pledges "brutal and decisive" action against those who "attack our gold." London is interested in Finance Minister Caillaux's statement that France favors a move toward currency stabilization—New needs begin to shape a money basis on which European nations can agree.

¶ San Francisco hears Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper blame American importers for the flood of Japanese goods in American markets. Certain importers, says the Secretary, are flocking to Japan with samples of articles they wish duplicated by cheap Japanese labor and for which goods they place enormous orders. The goods arrive, sell at slashed prices and the importer and the Japanese manufacturers thrive. And American manufacturers, paying American wages, who close down because they cannot compete are told a pretty tale—"Japanese dumping is to blame for your troubles."

¶ Italy watching at the border of Ethiopia and Japan watching at the border of China find things they greatly fear coming upon them. Italian officials announce that Ethiopians have been guilty of two more border outrages that merit summary punishment and cannot be lightly regarded. In North China Colonel Sakai, commanding the Japanese forces at the Great Wall, charges that the Chinese have cut one of his military telephone lines and that something serious may have to be done about it. Plainly, the military, watching and waiting, thinks in terms of invasion—But diplomacy thinks in terms of first preparing the world's mind.

¶ Moscow is told by the Communist Party organ Pravda that religious beliefs are still "too prevalent" among Communists and must be stamped out. The paper quotes Nikolai Lenin's words, "Religion and socialism are incompatible." The concealed growth of religion in rural districts is regarded in the light of weeds springing up again in neglected corners. Alas, the egotism and the ignorance of the wise leaders of Communism! They see the glory of building a vast nation of machines, but they see no necessity in administering to the starving human heart. They legislate God out of existence—And find in time that they have merely thrown dirt in their own eyes.

Soviet Exalts Money Despite 17-Year Fight

Communistic Dream Proposed Eliminating Currency for Rationing

Skill Not Equal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The 17-year controversy within Russia's ruling Communist Party regarding the question of money has now been definitely settled for an unpredictable period in favor of retaining a "money economy." Communist dreams of abolishing money entirely have been relegated to a shadowy and distant future.

This decision, strengthened by abolition of the bread-card system last January and the admission in February of collective peasants to an equal status with industrial workers and government employees as a part of the "socialized sector," has revealed in clear outlines for the first time the ruling party's intention to perpetuate existing conditions for an indefinite period.

"Now we have Socialism," Premier V. M. Molotoff declared, but Communist philosophers know that this is not socialism in the Marxian sense, but rather a "petty bourgeois" economy based upon a peasant society in which every peasant—collective or individual—controls his own strip of land, his own domestic animals and tools, and can sell his surplus produce for money. And these "petty bourgeois" peasants are 71 per cent of Russia's population.

Collectivization Processes

The concessions to collective peasants have been made so sweeping, there is so little difference between them and the remaining 35,000,000 individual peasants, that the Communists probably can achieve without the further use of violence the collectivization of all peasants on schedule time in 1937. But the collective peasants, as Communist spokesmen frankly admit, are not a true socialist society.

The Communist ideologist, N. Vosnesenski, explains in the current issue of Bolshevik, the party organ, that a distinction between town and village will continue after agricultural collectivization is completed. The workers, getting nothing but wages from the state, are completely socialized. Through the state, which they theoretically control, they own their means of production. But collective peasants still actually own privately a considerable part of their means of production. So they are not completely socialized.

And even in industry and in government offices, this Communist philosopher declares, there will continue to be a wide range in wages. The keen executive gets many times as much as a skilled worker, the skilled worker gets much more than the unskilled. Money therefore is necessary to mark these differences until the Soviet state has abolished the "degrees of skillfulness among workers with the consequent degrees in wages." Mr. Vosnesenski admits this will take a "long time," and meanwhile it is necessary to strengthen rather than weaken "money economy."

Money Still Useful

Apparently this philosopher suggests that the Russian Communists intend to use money until every Russian is equally skillful with every other Russian. If this policy persists, it is a fair guess that money is assured of a long life in Russia.

Money is now so respectable in

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Naval Ratios Due for Shift In Face of German Demands; Reich May Enter Conference

London Talks Preparing Way for Review of Treaty Clauses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The naval tonnage figures fixed in the Washington and London treaties are in serious jeopardy from the talks that opened here today between British and German naval experts.

Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador Extraordinary, was received yesterday by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, as well as by Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler told Sir John during the Berlin talks last March that Germany wants a navy 35 per cent as strong as Great Britain's. This figure represents 1.75 in terms of the Washington ratios for the bigger vessels, or mathematical parity with France. Translated into tonnage, it means a German navy of about 400,000 tons, compared with the British total of roughly 1,200,000 tons. The present German figure is 100,000 tons.

Prewar Ships

One of the difficulties being discussed arises from the fact Germans calculate the strength of the British Navy on vessels still in commission, regardless of age. The British hold, however, that only postwar vessels should be counted, since prewar ships are no longer useful units. If the German method of computation were adopted, it would mean, in the British view, that instead of having a navy 35 per cent of the British, Germany's would actually be superior to the British home fleet, unless Britain went in for a vast replacement program.

The British still hope this will be

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Wide World

Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop
German Ambassador Extraordinary for London Naval Conversations

Hoover, Lowden In Agreement On G.O.P. Major Issue

Proposed Changes in Form of Government Held as Open to Attack

OREGON, Ill., June 4 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover and Frank O. Lowden of Illinois are agreed, Mr. Lowden said today, that the 1936 presidential campaign will be fought over what Mr. Lowden called "the proposed changes in the form of government."

Mr. Hoover, who motored here with his friend Arch W. Shaw of Chicago, an investment banker, spent the night as former Governor Lowden's guest at "Sinnissippi Farm."

Mr. Hoover made no statement about their discussions before he left the palatial farm estate to return to Chicago.

But Mr. Lowden said:

"Mr. Hoover and I discussed the proposed changes in the form of the American Government that are emanating, principally, from Washington."

"Do you expect it to be a major issue?" he was asked.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lowden.

The former President has steadfastly maintained his rule of silence regarding the political situation. He named Mr. Shaw his spokesman for the trip, but the spokesman's reticence rivaled the former Chief Executive's.

The grass roots convention of young Republicans from nine midwestern states at Springfield next week failed to attract Mr. Hoover. It was stated merely that he did not plan to attend the meeting but would continue to New York to attend a life insurance company directors meeting.

Bouisson Falls; Deputies Refuse Currency Powers

French Premier Wrecks On Same Rock That Ousted Flandin

PARIS, June 4 (AP)—The new Government of France was overthrown today by a Chamber of Deputies vote of 254 to 252.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 4 — Asking full financial powers to put France's own economic house in order as a first step toward international action to stabilize currencies and revive world trade, the new French Government today obtained Parliament's support for its program, winning a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies by 390 to 192.

Extensive powers permitting the Cabinet to carry out by decree drastic economy measures is thus in process of being put at the disposal of Premier Fernand Bouisson and Finance Minister Joseph Caillaux.

Although the immediate outlook, both political and financial, is bright for France's new Government, the future is far from assured. Even acting by decrees, the Cabinet faces an almost impossible task in trying to balance the budget, which has an admitted deficit of 5,000,000,000 francs, about $335,000,000, and an actual deficit, including railway accounts, of nearly 20,000,000,000.

M. Bouisson insists he is opposed to deflation in the form of drastic cuts in the number and salaries of French functionaries, and he has submitted to the demand of the war veterans' organization that their pensions remain untouched.

This being so, one wonders where economies are going to be applied, since the presence of three generals in the Cabinet, in view of the European situation, essentially precludes any reduction of expenditure on national defense.

Paper economies of a few billions may bolster up France's credit and postpone the day of reckoning for a while, but most observers look for a new crisis in the fall.

Meanwhile, the Government plans to send Parliament off early—perhaps in a week—on a long "vacation" lasting until the end of October. It is hoped here that by then the time will be ripe for the international stabilization of all currencies, and the franc can then be "re-allied" with the pound and dollar at a more economical rate.

American Delegates At Geneva Support 40-Hour Work Week

GENEVA, June 4 (AP)—Employers' delegates in the United States' delegation to the International Labor Conference, which opened here today, refused tonight to join the employer-delegates of other nations in a movement to stifle action toward an international 40-hour week for labor.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 4—Sixty-two states are represented at the International Labor Organization conference which opened here today.

The agenda includes first, maintenance of social insurance rights for workers who move from one country to another; second, prohibition on underground work for women; third, unemployment among young persons; fourth, security of colonial labor; fifth, holidays without pay; sixth, reduction of hours, and seventh, revision of the coal mines convention.

Goodwin Hits Drunken Test Bill in Senate

Motor Vehicles Registrar Calls for Stronger Law for Drivers

Boston Today—

Also saw Governor's relief plans stymied by Washington—Strikes break out in several textile centers—Curley "brain trusters" object to De Celles insurance cuts—Fore River workers at prosperity peak demand future economic protection—Plane plow up Revere garden in forced landing.

Goodwin—Scores Bill On Drunken Drivers

Not unmindful of the menace of drunken drivers is Massachusetts' Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin. Auto tolls tallied weekly and laid on his broad desk tell their own graphic story of prohibition's repeal. It is not pleasant reading. This was revealed in a letter received by the Senate today.

Ten strong paragraphs scored a bill just passed by the House and urged senators to turn 'thumbs down" on it. The measure gives those charged with drunkenness—whether driving a car or not—the right to have degree of sobriety established by his own physician.

Alarmed at mounting fatalities and drunkenness, Registrar Goodwin cites figures. High points: (a) 921 fatalities last year as compared with 768 during prohibition's last year; (b) 94,885 complaints for drunkenness, an increase of 23,351 over 1932; (c) 1038 more convictions for driving while intoxicated.

These thought-provokers, he emphasized, call for more stringent laws, not lowering of present regulations.

Passage of the medical examination law, he asserted, would open new channels of escape for malefactors whom repeal has turned loose upon the highways. "If you pass this law, it will mean that people who can afford it can immediately get a doctor—and I think they can get a doctor who will testify they are not under the influence of liquor in most cases—which will enable them to go scot free."

Relief—New Federal Plan Hits Curley Projects

Governor Curley today found his plans for a $600,000,000 relief allotment from Washington definitely stymied behind a federal announcement that henceforth expensive large-scale projects were to be reduced.

In place of the large-scale projects—such as the $40,000,000 Merrimac River project planned by the Governor—the Advisory Committee on Allotments and the President decided today that more individuals could be aided on small projects.

This announcement was a definite blow to the Governor's plans, despite the fact that none of his projects had yet been received by the State of Federal PWA offices for allotment.

If Massachusetts is to receive a larger share of the $4,880,000,000 works relief allotment than was indicated by the $20,000,000 sliver allocated out of the first billion, the State and municipalities must plan smaller improvements of much the same type as those used by the CWA in 1933. "Wages would not be reduced," the Washington announce-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Restricted NRA Proposed By President and Cabinet; Trade and Labor Back Codes

Heavy Industries and Department Stores Retain Standards

Calls Sent Out To Maintain Wages

All Indications Point to Strengthened Position on Recovery Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—Business, all the way from "heavy" industry as represented by the American Iron and Steel Institute through nearly all the branches of manufacturing and retail trade, is today lined up with organized labor to maintain the standards of wages and working hours and of fair trade practices prescribed by the codes of the National Recovery Administration, and appeals have gone out from the headquarters of these associations in this center of American trade and finance to members of the various bodies affected to maintain these standards.

The view in these quarters, after reflection, was that the situation has now clarified to a degree that it does not appear so serious as it was when the United States Supreme Court scrapped the National Industrial Recovery Act, since, it was held, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration was "versatile enough" to find ways and means to again bring into effect the really worth-while provisions of the various codes and that, meanwhile, industry might be relied upon to resort to no practices that would upset the national recovery apple cart.

Call Sent to Members

The Iron and Steel Institute today sent out a report of a special meeting of its directors yesterday calling upon individual members of the industry to "maintain the present rates of pay, maximum hours and the standards of fair competition as set forth in the steel code" and urging them to continue to "protect the employees' rights of collective bargaining." This is one of the industries where trouble was expected with labor, and the institute's action in urging maintenance of these code provisions comes in the face of a substantial decline in production.

The announcement by the institute was read here as being a guarantee that there would be no cutting of wages or abandonment of the fair-trade practices of the steel code and as eliminating any possibility of price-cutting in the industry, since steel prices could not be reduced without the companies incurring further losses. Furthermore, the directors of the institute, who were members of the steel code authority, were seen as adopting the most certain method of maintaining the present price structure without violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

Action on Textiles

The Cotton Textile Institute, with members in more than 30 states employing more than 400,000 workers, was another big trade body taking action completely in line with that of the iron and steel industry. Reports made public at the textile institute headquarters here said that 1500 mills were standing by the wage, labor and price provisions of their code.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, with headquar-

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Recovery Plans Dominate Capitol

THE Roosevelt Administration and Congress are back on the job again after the blow against the NRA by the Supreme Court's decision.

An emergency program of legislation will be offered for a restricted NRA.

Labor and industry are on the same side for retention of code standards.

Wage cuts and longer hours come mostly in the smaller enterprises.

Voluntary state compacts to keep code benefits gain in favor.

Meanwhile constitutional lawyers question the President's contentions regarding the court's NRA decision.

Move Launched To Aid Labor Gains By State Compacts

Members of Interstate Conference Meet With Miss Perkins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—An attempt to preserve worthy gains in labor standards, made under NRA, by means of compacts between states was launched here today in the office of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Leaders of the movement were members of the Interstate Conference on Labor Compacts from New York, New Jersey and the New England States, but the presence of representatives from the State Labor Departments of Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia and North Carolina gave evidence of widespread interest.

Formed

The conference, was founded two years ago, under the tutelage of President Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins to formulate pacts into which states could enter to labor standards in such fields as child labor, minimum wages and uniform working hours, and at the same time to eliminate unfair competition between states in regard to working conditions. A minimum wage agreement was drawn up, but it has only been ratified by Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The compact is not binding upon any of the participating states until approved by its state legislature.

Aroused over the effect the loss of the NRA may have on labor standards, the leaders of the group are discussing with government officials the advisability of turning to interstate agreements to save what has been gained and perhaps agree on uniform legislation that might be enacted by their respective legislatures.

The informal discussions in Miss Perkins' office are expected to last through tomorrow.

Parkman Presides

State Senator Henry J. Parkman, of Boston, chairman of the conference, presided over today's meeting. Other members of the compacts conference present were Massachusetts: Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Richard M. Russell, Thomas Dorgan and Christian Herter; New York: Elmer F. Andrews; Connecticut: Morgan R. Morney; Vermont: Arthur W. Peace; New Hampshire: Ethel M. Johnson, Robert P. Bingham, and Laurence B. Holt; New Jersey: Judge Richard Hartshorne; Rhode Island: L. Metcalfe Walling and, Delaware: H. R. Young.

In addition, the following represented their state labor departments or industrial commissions in the discussions: Illinois, Peter T. Swanish; Ohio, Edgar W. Grill; Wisconsin, Voyta Wrabetz; Iowa: Representative Hurbert Utterback; Virginia: John Hopkins Hall, and H. W. Furlough, and North Carolina: A. L. Fletcher.

Emergency Program of Legislation to Be Placed Before Congress

Amendment Plan 'Put in Moth Balls'

Johnson in Press Speech Finds Way to Benefits Within Court Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—The New Deal has found a temporary, stopgap NRA, and will ask Congress to put it into effect immediately.

The proposal for continuing NRA on a restricted basis was agreed upon today at a meeting of the Cabinet specially called by President Roosevelt.

The development coincided with the recession of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, broadening the powers of the Federal Government.

In a fiery radio address, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former head of the NRA declared no amendment necessary, asserting the Supreme Court had thrown out the codes on a faultily drawn law, and urged everyone interested in keeping the Blue Eagle alive to write or telegraph his Congressman or the White House immediately.

Whatever the effect of the general's appeal the prospect is that the Constitution amendment idea is being packed away with moth balls for the summer, despite the desire of a congressional group to push it immediately.

Mr. Roosevelt is busy preparing to clarify the legislative situation left by the Supreme Court, and in getting the stalled New Deal machine running again.

Big News Imminent

The stage was all set today for a dramatic announcement of the Administration's course. It was evident early in the day that a decisive line had been decided upon. A series of momentous conferences were summoned—including the first specially called meeting of the Cabinet in the lifetime of the New Deal. The atmosphere had been made ready by statements of key leaders in Congress. Speaker Byrns, for instance, said that the House stood ready to pass any NRA extension bill Mr. Roosevelt proposed.

"I am sure also that any bill proposed will salvage the law just as much as possible," he added.

Byrns, a caller at the White House yesterday, modified his earlier declaration that Congress would stay till Aug. 1. "There is no excuse for staying after July 15," he declared.

Tugwell for Wallace

At the same time, members of the Cabinet assembled at the White House, first to arrive being Vice-President Garner. Rexford G. Tugwell, Undersecretary of Agriculture, represented Mr. Wallace, who was absent, and two other substitutes, Harry L. Woodring, Undersecretary of War for Mr. Dern, and John Dickinson, Acting Secretary of Commerce for Mr. Roper, took the place of their superiors.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, one of the first members of the Cabinet to leave, said that among things discussed were the Wagner bill, the Guffey coal bill and the social security program.

"The social security bill," she said, "it was generally conceded, rests on perfectly safe grounds. It rests not on the interstate clause but on taxing power."

Cabinet members seemed in an agreement that the emergency must be met piecemeal, by individual efforts to bolster the main phases of the recovery structure.

Key Men Assemble

The special meeting of the Cabinet was the first of the day's three big conferences.

The second was the 3:30 conference of congressional leaders, at which the whole legislative situation was laid before the men who will have to pilot the plans through Senate and House. Present, in addition, were key men from the NRA and Cabinet.

Among these were Donald R. Richberg, NRA head; Frances Perkins; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General; Senators Joseph T. Robinson, Pat Harrison and Robert F. Wagner, Stanley Reed, Solicitor General; Speaker Byrns, Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee, and Charles O. West, congressional liason officer.

Last of the three conferences was a specially summoned gathering of newspapermen, set at the White House for 5 o'clock. At this conference, it was announced, the President would go further in the task of "clarifying" the new situation. No details were offered, but it was taken for granted that new legislation extending NRA would be discussed.

Blue Eagle Not Dead

General Johnson, in his fiery radio address today, declared that the Supreme Court had not killed the Blue Eagle. What it had done, he argued, was merely to throw out one law, which was faultily written.

The General's appeal apparently

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Three 'Boys' of 73 Years Ago Return Yearly to Their Frolics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—David and Jonathon's friendship was a very temporary affair when compared with that of James Sales, John Boatman and William Woolery, of this vicinity.

Seventy-three years ago, long before there was a single building where Tacoma now stands, these three would meet at the store in Steilacoom, a few miles south of Tacoma, and play marbles and watch the Indian children hanging around the big gate of the stockade at the fort; the while the grown-ups bought groceries and other supplies.

Since then Seattle and Tacoma have taken form and grown into cities. Two generations of young people have been born and have passed on, but these young fellows, now all in their eighties, are still here and are still as warm friends as ever.

In January they held another of their get-together meeting, this time on the old Boatman farm near Puyallup. Dear daughters, now grandmothers, prepared the dinner, which was pronounced "uncommonly good" by these survivors of the old Indian days.

There was one circumstance that, for the sake of the record, must be included, but which is regarded almost as a matter of scandal or, at least, of mild disgrace: A buxom, motherly woman of 40, granddaughter of one of these men, had to be present as a sort of nurse to her grandfather, since the old gentleman was what was termed as "slightly ailing."

But that did not prevent his telling once again the story of how Salitat, a friendly Indian, came knocking at his cabin door one night in 1856, with the news that the Puyallups would go on the warpath in the morning. Our friend loaded the women and children into the old farm wagon and, stopping here and there to warn neighbors, drove to Fort Steilacoom, 20 miles away, with not a stream bridged or a hill graded down.

Several other startling and true anecdotes these old fellows could tell, including stories about the famous trail blazer, Ezra Meeker. Their careers stretch across all of the early history of the Puget Sound country and clear down to this day. And it may be depended on that all these matters are duly discussed when our patriarchs meet around the dinner table and look benignantly upon their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

For nearly eight decades these three have been friends, and the warm bonds that have ever held them as one still hold them in that most attractive quality of undying friendship.

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Expensive Projects Banned To Spread Out Work Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Doing a little mathematical figuring, the Advisory Committee on Allotments, meeting with President Roosevelt, has come to the conclusion that it cannot give away much more money for expensive, large-scale public works.

If the $4,000,000,000 set aside by Congress is going to put 3,500,000 persons to work, future allotments will have to run to less pretentious projects, such as park improvement, street paving, sewer digging, and census-taking where the money goes almost entirely into labor, it has been decided.

Little for Materials

By a little long division, the board has calculated that the amount spent on each of the 3,500,000 men must average $1140. Some of the public works already approved will cost as much as $3000 a man and the average is well above the average that must be maintained for the whole program.

President Roosevelt instructed the board that in all projects approved hereafter, the cost of materials must be low. In a statement issued after the meeting, the public was assured that "such reviews will not involve any reduction in wages, but only a lowering of the ratio of material costs to labor costs."

The new trend will result in a program in many ways resembling the CWA plan under which 4,000,000 men and women were put to work in the winter of 1933.

Officials emphasized, however, that the new program will be more carefully prepared to ensure usefulness of the projects.

The White House indicated that many projects already tentatively approved might be reconsidered because of their high material cost.

The allotment committee yesterday recommended to the President the approval of 21 projects to cost $13,629,700. It was suggested that the CCC limit, now 18 to 28 years, be raised and that more single men be enrolled to facilitate the filling of the new 600,000 quota for the camps.

Frontiers Pegged in Jungle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Two expeditions are to fix the frontiers between Brazil and Netherlands Guiana (Surinam) in South America.

Setting out in May, a frontier expedition headed by Vice-Admiral C. C. Kayser will go up the rivers Corantype and Marowyne. A Brazilian expedition led by Capt. Braz Dias de Aguiar will follow the Amazon River and its tributaries. It is expected to be a three years' job.

The two expeditions are to meet at the frontier, on the watershed line between the basins of the Corantyne and Marowyne rivers on the Dutch side and the basin of the Amazon River on the Brazilian side. This shed line was, as long ago as 1906, mentioned as the frontier line in the treaty concluded between Brazil and the Netherlands. However, it has never been exactly charted. Although the territories in that neighborhood have not yet become of great importance, it was thought wise to fix the frontiers now.

This charting expedition, it is pointed out here, is no easy job. A frontier territory of 200 miles length, to be reached after a most difficult journey of at least two months into the unknown interior, in the densest tropical jungle, has to be covered and investigated and charted.

Boston Day—Goodwin, Glass, Budget, Technology—

(Continued from Page 1)

ment said, "but only the gigantic projects, in order to cut costs of material and give the workers the added money."

Strikes—Several Break Out in Textile Centers

Strikes again raised their heads today from strategic textile centers in Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

At Central Falls, R. I., the gates of Waypoyset rayon, silk and cotton textile mills were today hampered by pickets. The strike was called yesterday as a result of wage cuts put into effect two weeks ago.

Woonsocket, R. I., reported possible closing down of the Glenark mill of the Uxbridge Worsted Company if workers supported the threatened walkout.

At Lowell, Mass., 200 spinners and combers of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Company declined to go to work today when they learned the firm had turned down the demand of the United Textile Workers of America for complete unionization of the plant and a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Insurance—Motor Plan Opposed by 'Brain Trusters'

Opposition to the De Celles insurance rate cuts advocated for compulsory insurance was voiced today by two members of the Governor's "brain trust" at the "trust's" last Parker House luncheon of the season.

Prof. Frank L. Simpson attacked the plan for rate cuts as weak in two points: First—Where the De Celles plan called for elimination of compulsory insurance to cover "guests of drivers involved in accidents" Professor Simpson stated that any driver who wanted to take full voluntary coverage would be charged increased rates. Under the compulsory plan full coverage may be had at reduced rates.

Second objection which was seconded by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin was that the irresponsible driver would never take the full coverage and the responsible driver would suffer in case of accidents.

The two "brain trusters" announced their intention to try to iron these points out of the DeCelles plan. They did not object to the other features of it. The Governor was not at the luncheon although he announced he and not the State would pay for it.

Ships—Fore River Workers Seek New Terms

Busy nights and days are these at Fore River ship yard. Peak construction work on two destroyers, two cruisers and four leader destroyers have brought prosperity to 4000 workers. But what of the future?

That's what a committee of employers peeked into last night. They met with the Industrial Union of Marine Shipbuilders at Quincy.

Today on Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation officials' glass topped desk were five demands. They were:

1. Union recognition
2. 15 per cent wage increase
3. An additional 10 per cent for night workers.
4. A week's notice or a week's pay on discharge.
5. A seniority system.

Biplanes—They're Planting 'Em in Gardens

Imagine the surprise of Anthony Santo, Revere, yesterday when he straightened up in his garden to see a full-grown airplane winging toward him.

"Hey, keep out of that flower bed!" he vainly screeched against the roar of the powerful motor. Downward circled the biplane. Anthony (his friends call him Tony) circled with it.

Suddenly the plane darted down. Anthony scooted to the other side of his house.

A splintering crash reached his ears. Timidly he peered around the corner. He saw: (a) no one injured, (b) one plane wrecked, (c) one garden uprooted.

Autos—Safety Glass Measure Is Forwarded

Safety glass, as a compulsory requirement in all motorcars by Jan. 1, 1936, was reported favorably today by the joint legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles. This would mean that all cars, made after this date with plain glass, would automatically be ruled off the highway.

Of course, the measure must first be passed by the House and Senate and signed by the Governor. Committee approval, however, usually indicates a favorable attitude and probable passage.

Schools—Bill to Raise Compulsory Age Urged

A believer in the "ill wind" theory is Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts' active Commissioner of Education. It is indeed an ill wind that blows nobody good, he pointed out to the Senate Ways and Means Committee today, urging its approval of a bill raising the compulsory school attendance law from 14 to 16 years.

"Never before," he said, "could the age limit be raised with so little disturbance. Industry already is turning young people away for want of jobs and this is the time for us to take advantage of it."

Challenging previous arguments of school economy advocates that raising the age limits would add expenses, he cited figures proving the students were already attending school in increasing numbers, but that the law was needed to keep them in classes in the future. He reported a 30 per cent increased high school attendance during these years of the locust, and a 10 per cent junior high boost.

Organized labor, through Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, endorsed the bill. No opposition was manifested at the hearing today.

M. I. T.—Dr. Compton Awards 560 Degrees

Bouyant fast steps resounded throughout Boston's staid Symphony Hall today as 560 Massachusetts Institute students marched toward their diplomas.

Not since 1929 has the future looked so bright for a graduating class, they were told. Officials from Technology reported positions in natural science and engineering far more numerous than in previous years—with many students having a choice of several positions.

Among those in the graduating class to receive degrees were seven young women.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute, spoke at the reunion and dinner last night. Pertinent announcement: Formation of new "endowment" for research. It is hoped by such means to obtain financial support for important research, thereby gain leadership among members of the faculty, teach students to apply their resources of knowledge, and develop new discoveries.

Stocks—Inquiry Into Swindling Goes On

Indication that federal authorities have not lessened their drive on Massachusetts stock swindlers came today from Assistant U. S. Attorney Charles W. Bartlett. He has obtained a statement from Arthur E. Gibbs, long sought for questioning in connection with the $2,000,000 Polymet Manufacturing Company failure.

He made voluntary appearance at Mr. Bartlett's office, and is said to have given valuable information. The evidence will be presented to a federal grand jury later this month.

Schools—Mayor Calls For $343,008 Budget Cut

Mayor Mansfield waved a big red pencil over the school committee's $17,423,100 budget today, and scrawled recommendations for seven economies, which if effected will cut $343,008 off the figure. Since the school committee is elected, they are not subservient to the Mayor so they are not compelled to accept his cuts. Advised slashes:

1. Elimination of night watchmen in school, or substitution with ERA workers, $23,500.
2. Vocational guidance, $18,500.
3. Alterations and repairs to school buildings, $100,000.
4. Extended use of school buildings after hours, etc., $30,580.
5. Reductions in number of directors and supervisors, $68,792.
6. Elimination of certain physical education items, $57,576.
7. Cutting down on certain school hygiene items, $34,060.

The Mayor advised the school committee that if they adopted these suggestions he could fix the tax rate at $36.80—20 cents less than otherwise.

Parade—Rain Postpones High School Cadets Event

Young Boston high school cadets —16,000 strong—awoke this morning, took a last polish at gleaming buttons and shiny shoes.

For weeks they have been preparing for this annual gala parade day. But disappointment awaited them at high school doors. Rain pattered steadily on classroom windows. "Parade canceled," came the command throughout all Boston schools.

However, the cadets will not be denied their opportunity to march to blaring bands with flags waving. Tomorrow will be their day, provided fair skies prevail. If not, June 11 has been set aside as a future date for the picturesque event.

Labor—Watt Wins Victory in Legislature

Look behind the words "organized labor" in Massachusetts and you will find its representative a busy little Scotsman, Robert J. Watt, who bears the title, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

If one had seen him scurrying about legislative halls today he would have observed the gleam of victory burning in his eye, for labor had triumphed in a long-sought bill to provide a $7 weekly minimum for those whom industrial accidents keep from work for an extended period. While valuable in itself, the passage of the measure had more significance in revealing both the House and Senate's favorable inclinations to labor.

This was taken by Mr. Watt to mean approval of his long-cherished bill now in the House. It would prohibit Massachusetts courts from issuing injunctions that (a) outlaw peaceful picketing, (b) tie up labor's funds during strikes.

Budget—Council Passes Boston's $58,436,667 Bill

Boston's Mayor Mansfield smiled broadly today. Cause of happiness: City Council's passage late yesterday of his 1935 budget of $58,436,667.

Not without a struggle, however, did the Council give in. For two hours they bandied hot words and placating phrases around the big mahogany semicircle of desks in council chambers. When the vote was taken, 18 favored passage; only three opposed.

Objectors asked, "Where are the Mayor's promised economies?" Then they pointed out that this year's budget is $500,000 greater than last year's, and last year's was highest in history. Defenders of the Mayor emphasized pay cut restorations and automatic increases had been chief factors in added expense, that eliminating these items, the Mayor actually has effected savings totaling several millions.

Chief individual opposition to the budget came from Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, who as treasurer of Harvard College speaks with authority on financial matters. He condemned the practice of borrowing to meet deficits, said this was the third successive year such practice was followed. He deplored mounting taxes, with consequent delinquencies. He scored practice of regarding city payrolls as relief rolls, urged scaling down city expenditures.

Textile—Industry Is Awaiting Developments

Textile manufacturers and labor leaders would not talk today. Their silence spoke louder than words.

First it indicated that too much was at stake this week to reveal any of their strategy to the other camp or the public at large. Secondly it intimated that President Roosevelt's scheduled press conference for tonight might reveal an NRA substitute which would entirely change their plans.

That the textile leaders have not been quietly waiting for decisions from Washington was evidenced yesterday in the first open step of the manufacturers to override the "6 o'clock law" which regulates hours of labor for women in Massachusetts.

Under NRA a 10 o'clock law was substituted which allowed women to work on a double shift. Labor wants immediate revision to the 6 o'clock law now that NRA has been scrapped. Yesterday the Governor told the manufacturers that the 10 o'clock provisions would remain in effect until other states acted. Labor asked Attorney General Paul A. Dever for an opinion but he had not finished his study today.

It was pointed out that should the President act tonight to set up an immediate substitute for NRA on June 16 no state action would be necessary.

Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

Polonaise in A major.....Chopin-Glazounov
Overture, "Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
Minuet.....Paderewski
"Jolly Fellows," Waltz.....Volstedt
"La Source," Ballet Suite.....Delibes
"Liebestraum".....Liszt-Herbert
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812".....Tchaikovsky
"Music in the Air," Selection.....Kern
"Prayer of Thanksgiving," Old Dutch Hymn.....Arranged by Kremser
"Entrance of the Gladiators".....Fucik

ABBEY THEATER PLAYERS (Hollis). "The Rising of the Moon," and "The Courting of Mary Doyle." 8:30.

Movies

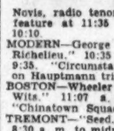
ORPHEUM—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Vaudeville, "The March of Time."

EXETER — Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta." 2:50, 6, 9:05. Joan Blondell in "Traveling Saleslady."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Last Wilderness," American animals in their native haunts. Fenway, 2:10, 4:39, 6:59, 9:19. Paramount, 9:17, 11:36 a. m., 1:55, 4:14, 6:33, 8:52. Mae West in "Goin' to Town."

FINE ARTS — Yvonne Printemps in "Camille," All-French program, including French version of "Three Little Pigs." 2:05, 4:35, 7, 9:30. Tomorrow: Elisabeth Bergner in English production, "Ariane."

STATE—Ann Harding in "The Flame Within," as a psychiatrist. 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. "Vagabond Lady," comedy with Evelyn Venable and Reginald Denny. "The March of Time."



KEITH'S — Katharine Hepburn in "Break of Hearts." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Prevue of "Escape Me Never." 10:15.

METROPOLITAN — Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl," with Joel McCrea. Stage: Donald Novis, radio tenor, and vaudeville. Screen feature at 11:35 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

MODERN—George Arliss in "Cardinal Richelieu." 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Circumstantial Evidence," based on Hauptmann trial.

BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Nitwits." 11:07 a. m., 2:20, 5:33, 8:46. "Chinatown Squad."

TREMONT—"Seed," and "Broadway Bad." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"Star of Midnight," with William Powell and Ginger Rogers. 1, 4:07, 7:07, 10:14. "Cardinal Richelieu."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Princess O'Hara." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. "Cardinal Richelieu."

UNIVERSITY—"Hold 'Em Yale." 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "Star of Midnight."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Three colored films: "Barefoot Boy," "Candyland" cartoon, and "Fingal's Cave"; Buster Keaton in "One-Run Elmer"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Wedding Night." 1, 3:54, 6:51, 9:48. "Folies Bergere."

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA—Rindge High School, Cambridge 7:30.

ERA BAND—Outdoor concert at Jamaica Pond Bandstand, 8.

ALL-JEWISH CHORUS—New ERA group holds first meeting at Ohel Jacob Synagogue, Paris and Gove Streets, East Boston, 7:30.

Other Events

YIDDISH ERA THEATER —"Green Fields," by Peres Hirschbein, Ohel Jacob Synagogue, Paris and Gove Streets, East Boston. Music by ERA Civic Theater Orchestra. Free. 8.

ERA FREE LECTURE—"Can We Curb Modern-Day Criminal Tendencies?" by Arthur T. Lyman, commissioner of correction. Mattapan Branch Library. 8.

ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Philip Geer presents a series of character sketches. Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

TOWNSEND CLUB NO. 3—Speaker, Mrs. A. Aery. Ritz-Plaza, 218 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

OUTDOOR CHORUS CONCERT — ERA Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Mrs. Sayward: English Rooms. 11 a. m.

INTERNATIONAL GOLF EXHIBITION—Miss Joyce Wethered and W. O. Blaney vs Miss Jean Bauer and Francis Ouimet. Winchester Country Club. 3.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	NBC vocalist	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores':
5:15	Agricultural reports	French lesson	"Story Builder"	recordings and
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Vocal soloist	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Records; news	Male quartet	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Music; scores	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	"Lum and Abner"	Rhythm Roundup'	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"The Desert Kid"	"Melody Limited"	CBS comedians
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	NBC vocal trio	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	Radio Nature League	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	"Street Singer"
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	Civic talk	Boake Carter, news	Brown's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Charlotte Ensem
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; musical	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	"Melodiana"; vocal	Hawaiian music
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch	his orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Dean Acad. Orch
9:00	"Red Trails": North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.	Bing Crosby; vocal	Miller's Orch
9:15	west Mounted story.	Benny Rubin	soloist; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Female vocal-in-	Bennett Orch
9:45	der"; soloists; orch	McNamee; orch	strumentalists	News Service
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	"Prince of Pilsen":	Casa Loma Orch.;	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Molly"; comedy	John Barclay;	speakers; soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Talk; dance music	soloists, players	Spotlight Revue	CBS vocalist
10:45	"Hum and Strum"	and orchestra	Musical Rhymester	Consumers talk
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Frank Dailey and
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra	Sports; organist	Weeks's Orchestra	his orchestra
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Myers Orchestra	Meyer Davis' Le	Bill Hogan and his
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	Paradis Orch.	orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:18 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WBZ, Wesley Hitchcock, songs.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn game, Braves Field. Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WAAB, "What Opportunities Has the Nursing Profession to Offer Young Women?" Carrie M. Hall.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Edison Ensemble; Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; amateur show; orchestra.
9:15 WNAC, "Romance"; readings by David Ross; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:30 WAAB, Evan Evans, tenor; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; vocal soloists.

Nation's Radio Fans To 'Put Out to Sea' On Boston Trawler

Carrying the radio audience to sea on a commercial fishing vessel—and without advertising—is planned by Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

The radiocast will be from the Boston steam trawler Hecla on a coast-to-coast hook-up—the first time in history that a Boston vessel has been used for a national network program. Station WBZ will handle the radiocast in this section, the National Broadcasting system putting it out over the country.

The first radiocast will be from the trawler's deck tomorrow at 1p. m. just as she leaves the Fish Pier. Charles O'Connor, of the N. B. C. chain will open the radiocast, followed by Capt. Cameron King, who has put the America's Cup Races and other marine events on the air.

When the Hecla reaches the fishing grounds, a second program will be put on the air, called "Shooting the Gear," scheduled for 1 p. m. Saturday. This will describe the putting overboard of the huge trawl net, and the sounds aboard the craft will be heard by the radio audience. Again the same day, at 4:45 p. m. a radiocast called "Mugup in the Galley" will depict what goes on in the tiny cooking compartment of the craft when the fishermen go below.

On Sunday at 11:30 a.m. a fourth radiocast will go out, entitled "Hauling the Trawl," visualizing verbally the crew hauling in the big net of fresh groundfish.

AGAIN and AGAIN
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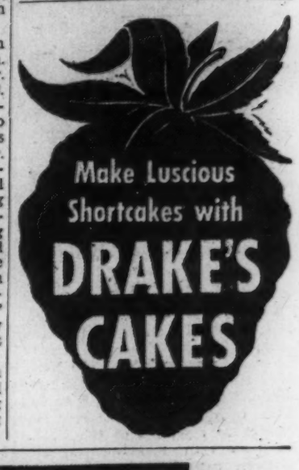

AS A CHANGE FROM potato SALAD
MUELLER'S ELBOW MACARONI SALAD
1 Package Mueller's Elbow Macaroni
1 Cup celery, diced
¾ Cup cabbage, shredded
1 Tablespoon parsley, minced
1 Tablespoon lemon juice
½ Teaspoon salt
¼ Teaspoon paprika
1 Cup mayonnaise dressing
1 Head lettuce
Rose radishes
Boil the elbow macaroni for 9 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. One or two minutes more may be allowed for extra tenderness. Drain and chill. Combine the elbow macaroni, celery, cabbage, parsley, lemon juice, salt and paprika. Add the mayonnaise dressing, chilled. Toss together with a fork and serve on crisp lettuce leaves. Garnish with rose radishes.
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EVANGELINE MILK
Pure Unsweetened Evaporated Milk
3 Tall Tins 20c
Money Savers
Tuna Fish Fancy Light No 1 Tin 25c
Chateau Cheese Plain or Pimento ½ Lb Pkg 17c
Kraft Cheese American, White Velveeta ½ Lb Pkg 17c
Finast Applesauce No 2 Tin 10c
Pea Beans York State 3 Lbs 13c
Pure Olive Oil 4 oz Bot 17c
Dainty Dot Vanilla 2 oz Bot 19c
Finast Grapefruit No 2 Tin 10c
Del Monte Peaches Lge Tin 17c
Finast Peaches Lge Tin 17c
Richmond Peaches Lge Tin 15c
Del Monte Pears Lge Tin 21c
Richmond Pears 2 No 2 Tins 25c
Sponge Cake Each 12c
Sponge Layer Cake Each 17c
Sky Flake Wafers NBC Lb Pkg 19c
Pantry Cookies NBC Lb 23c
Crystaline Salt Free Running 2 26 oz Pkgs 13c
Blue Tip Matches 6 Lge Boxes 25c
Hormel Onion Soup 2 20 oz Tins 33c
Hormel 15 Variety Vegetable Soup 2 20 oz Tins 25c
Grape-Nuts Delicious Ready-to-Eat Cereal Pkg 16c
Eagle Condensed Milk Tin 19c
Bovex Dog Food 3 1 Lb Tins 23c
All Terrior Dog Food 2 Lb Pkg 23c
Cracked Rye Bread Big 20 oz Loaf 9c
Royal Gelatine Desserts 3 Pkgs 19c
Fruits and Vegetables
Bananas Fancy Mel*Ripe 4 Lbs 19c
Spinach Tender Green Leaf 3 Lbs 10c
Lettuce Fresh Native 2 Heads 9c
Cucumbers Fresh Native 2 For 15c
Onions Texas Bermudas 3 Lbs 17c
canned vegetable and fruit savings
BARLETT PEARS Finast - Packed In Luscious Syrup 2 No 2½ Tins 39c
PEELED APRICOTS Eveready 2 Tall Tins 27c
STANDARD TOMATOES 3 No 2 Tins 25c
RICHMOND CUT BEANS Wax or Green 2 No 2 Tins 23c
FINAST ASPARAGUS TIPS No 1 Square Tin 23c
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That statement is based on the evidence—real testimony—gathered by a real detective, Joseph A. Faurot, father of fingerprinting in America.
Straight across the country he trailed the performance of this sensational tire—sleuthed out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.
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If you want more miles of safety at no extra cost—this is the time to buy.
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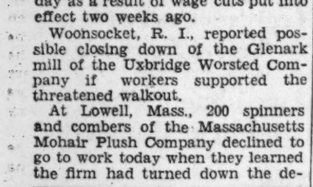
Why buy costly raw meat and all the bother when MAN-KIND, a complete diet made of equally good beef and mutton, is ready-to-serve and costs less?
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
As good as the food on your table



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NRA WE DO OUR PART

Caillaux Starts Finance Cleanup To Guard Franc

PARIS, June 3 (AP)—Joseph Caillaux, the new Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of Fernand Bouisson, started a cleanup of France's financial house today 10 minutes after he had received the transfer of authority from Louis Germain-Martin, the retiring Minister.

The new Minister announced that a desire to stabilize the franc and an intention to prepare for such stabilization will be included in the ministerial declaration to be read tomorrow.

Something similar to the United States' Securities Act is planned in the establishment of a disciplinary organization of bankers. A commission of four is to draft a scheme for the body which will revise the stock exchange list and approve future listings and security issues.

Another commission will draft budget economies which, under full powers, the Government can effect by decrees.

President of Uruguay Wounded by Assailant

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 3 (AP)—Wounded slightly in the leg by an assassin, President Gabriel Terra was little the worse for the experience today. The attempt was made while President Vargas of Brazil was visiting the Uruguayan Chief Executive.

A man identified by authorities as Bernardo Garcia, a former Nationalist deputy, fired upon the presidential party at the Maronas race course. Garcia was put under arrest.

San Joaquin Wells Boom

Eight gas wells in the San Joaquin valley region of California supply 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas to the San Francisco Bay area every 24 hours.

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ATLANTIC CITY

Hingham Tercentenary Observance to Include Great Pageant

Little town on South Shore of Massachusetts ready to show world its historic sites and review a career that reaches back nearly to the time of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., June 4—Not for 300 years has the town of Hingham been as busy as it is today.

It is preparing for its Tercentenary celebration. Beginning June 27, and ending June 29, this little seacoast town will be crowded with visitors.

Banners will stream, bands will play, and reunions of the town's oldest families will be held. A national and perhaps international religious broadcast is scheduled, and a pageant portraying the city's history for the past 300 years is in preparation.

Hingham has been completely ransacked from ancient attic trunk to musty cellar barrel. The search has unearthed much history and many old and beautiful costumes. These costumes are being copied by more than 100 Hingham courturières. Each afternoon they cut, pin, and sew to give the 500 pageant actors authentic costumes.

Cover Each Period

The pageant will cover each period from 1635, when the small party of 30 men and a few women and children landed at Bare Cove, up to the present.

Audiences will see portrayed Hingham's sturdy pioneers, its rugged Yankee soldiers, its sailors and its artists. As far as possible, direct descendants of the original actors will play their parts in the performance.

The whole pageant, from bunting to broadcast is financed by the town itself. Slightly more than $14,000 was appropriated for the celebration by the Board of Selectmen, headed by William L. Foster.

Mr. Foster is chairman of the tercentenary committee. The pageant committee is headed by Mrs. Edwin H. Anderson and the pageant itself is directed by Percy J. Burrell. The various acts have been in rehearsal for nearly a month. Thus the show is very nearly ready to go into production at this early date.

Costumes of Forefathers

"Our greatest difficulty in the whole production," said Director Burrell, "has been to make the actors feel comfortable and act naturally in the costumes their great-great grandparents wore."

Outside of the pageant possibly the most interesting feature of the celebration will be the mass religious radiocast. This will be held Sunday, June 23, on the pageant field. All churches have been invited to participate.

If possible the program will be broadcast internationally. This plan, if completed, would enable English subjects in the old town of Hingham, England, to meet in the old town church where they could hear what their American contemporaries have to say in commemorating the leaders of the tiny expedition of 30—most of whom were from Hingham, England.

For those going to this program and the pageant, Hingham is just South of Boston on Route 3-A.

Sights for the visitor to Hingham's Tercentenary:

The Old Ordinary. This old tavern, built in 1650, will be used as the Tercentenary museum where old letters, muskets, trinkets, pictures and costumes may be viewed.

Lincoln Home

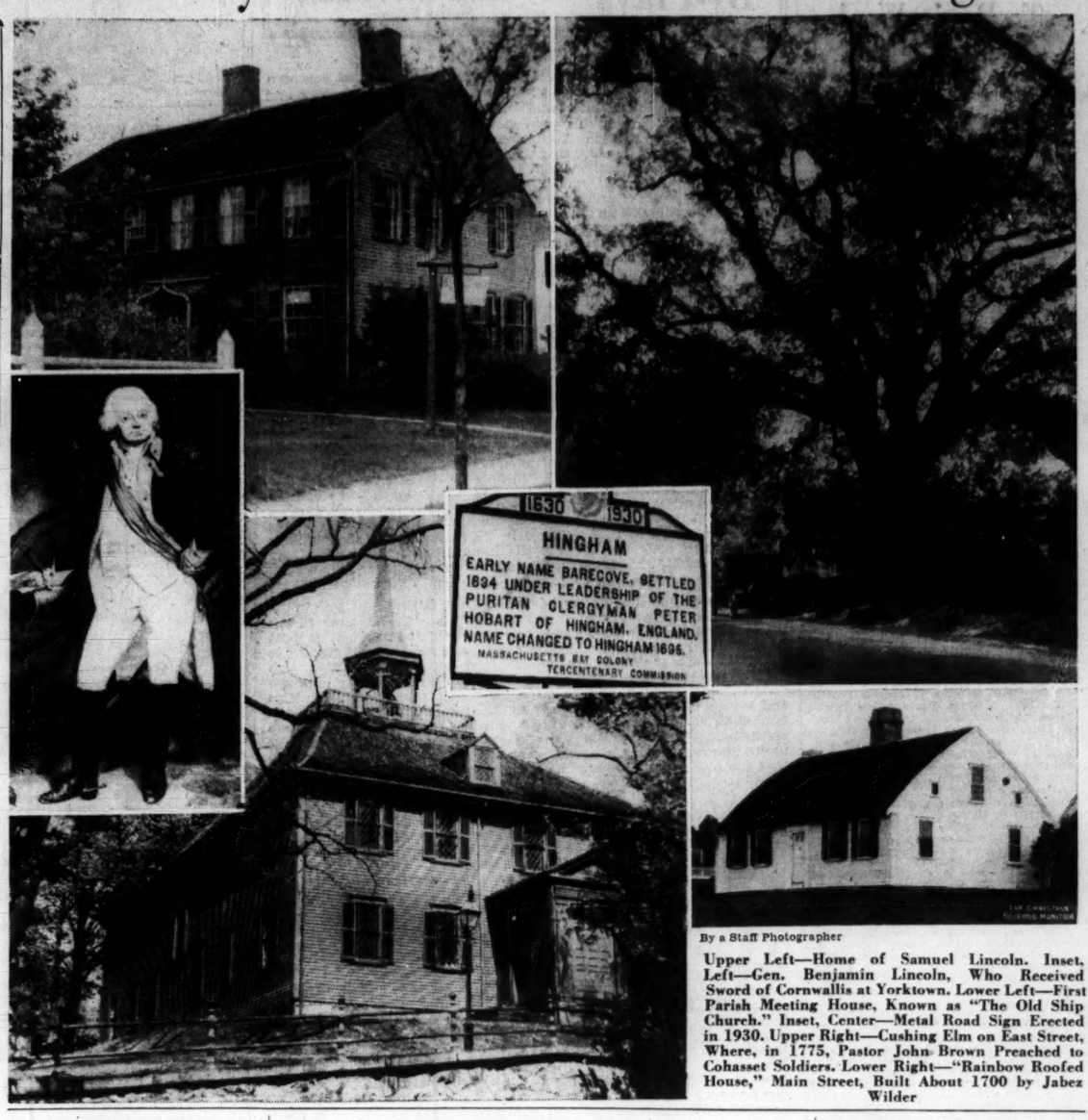
The home of Benjamin Lincoln, Hingham's illustrious Revolutionary War hero, who it has just been revealed was the first United States Secretary of War—although unofficially so. The original warrant signed by President Washington is understood to be in Hingham although not on view. General Lincoln was the American officer who received the sword of the British General Cornwallis when he surrendered at Johnstown.

Not far from the Lincoln home is the old site of the first Hingham Journal. The original building built in 1826 still stands.

The Old Ship Church is one of the town's most colorful and traditional spots. This structure is still used as the First Parish Unitarian Church. There appears to be some indecision among Hinghamites as to just how it received its name. Some say because its roof looks like the hull of a ship inverted. Others say because of the saying, "Stand by the old ship," used at one time when there was a schism in the church. They are all agreed, however, that it is unique.

Hingham has many other spots to visit and the visitors will be directed to these places by following arrows and by applying to the information booths erected along the route.

"Besides the old houses," said Selectman Foster, "Hingham's modern homes set back among the green trees and along the blue waters of old Bare Cove are worth a trip any day. So come on down to the pageant and the broadcast. You're all invited."


1630
1930
HINGHAM
EARLY NAME BARECOVE, SETTLED 1634 UNDER LEADERSHIP OF THE PURITAN CLERGYMAN PETER HOBART OF HINGHAM, ENGLAND. NAME CHANGED TO HINGHAM 1636.
MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY
TERCENTENARY COMMISSION

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Home of Samuel Lincoln. Inset, Left—Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Who Received Sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Lower Left—First Parish Meeting House, Known as "The Old Ship Church." Inset, Center—Metal Road Sign Erected in 1930. Upper Right—Cushing Elm on East Street, Where, in 1775, Pastor John Brown Preached to Cohasset Soldiers. Lower Right—"Rainbow Roofed House," Main Street, Built About 1700 by Jabez Wilder

Rhode Island Veto Shelves Blackstone Valley Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4—Gov. Theodore Francis Green's veto has shelved temporarily the two-state program for cleaning up the waters of the Blackstone River between Worcester and Providence and developing a system of parkways and playgrounds in the river valley.

The Governor rejected a bill to create a Rhode Island commission, which would co-operate with a similar commission in Massachusetts, on the ground that the measure called for appointment of members of the Legislature to serve on the Authority. Although Governor Green says he is heartily in favor of the project, he insists that men with special technical qualifications should be appointed. He promises to sign the bill if the Legislature amends it at the next session in January.

The $18,500,000 program has been indorsed by more than 30 communities in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and steps have been taken to obtain federal aid. A survey of Massachusetts' share of the work has been made by ERA workers.

The Blackstone River, with its headwaters in central Massachusetts, flows through a highly industrialized section of Rhode Island and empties into the Seekonk River. The Seekonk flows into Narragansett Bay. One of the principal arguments in favor of the project is that it would help eliminate pollution in upper Narragansett Bay and make available for bathing and oyster growing large areas that are now condemned.

* * *

Twenty-four measures passed at the special session of the Legislature last week have become laws with the formal approval of the Governor. They include the annual appropriation act and a measure authorizing construction of sidewalks along state highways.

Among the acts is one that appropriates $20,000 to set up the administrative machinery for operating the state's old age pension law. Another provides $3000 for extension of traveling libraries and a third allots $5000 for a campaign against the Dutch Elm disease in Rhode Island.

The most costly measure, aside from the state appropriation bill, is one providing for a referendum on an $8,000,000 public works project. This project calls for the purchase of hundreds of acres for creating new parks and forests and improving beaches.

* * *

The Providence Festival Chorus has engaged Dr. Edwin Franko Goldman's Band and Miss Rose Bampton, contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, to appear at the twelfth annual outdoor concert in Roger Williams Park on Sunday.

Dr. Goldman, who has appeared in Providence concerts on many earlier occasions, will present the world première of two new marches composed by himself. They are "On the Heights" and "Southern Echoes."

The program will include grand and light opera, songs, marches and choruses. John B. Archer will direct the 300 singers. Festival Chorus programs annually attract thousands.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening, probably with showers this afternoon and possibly early tonight, diminishing cloudiness late tonight; Wednesday probably fair; moderate southwesterly winds.

Maine: Showers, slightly warmer on the east coast tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in afternoon and possibly early tonight; Wednesday fair, followed by showers in north portion; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler probably preceded by showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, preceded by showers in afternoon and possibly early tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in afternoon and possibly early tonight; cooler in northwest portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, preceded by showers in afternoon and possibly early tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds shifting to west, possibly strong at times over south portion; weather somewhat overcast preceded by showers tonight; Wednesday, fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	57	80	Minneapolis	40	72
Bermuda	70	74	New Orleans	74	86
Chicago	58	76	New York	60	78
Denver	48	74	Norfolk, Va.	72	80
Helena, Mont.	54	66	Philadelphia	68	76
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	60	76
Kansas City	60	76	San Francisco	62	88
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	72	76
Miami, Fla.	82	84			

A—8 a. m. June 4
B—Maximum June 3

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:22 p. m.; height 8.9 feet
Wednesday, 2:32 a. m.; height 10.0 feet

Light all vehicles at 9:45 p. m.

Colt Strike Ends By Help of Cross's Mediating Board

HARTFORD, Conn., June 4 (AP)—The strike of two-thirds of the 1400 employees of the Colt Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company is ended.

Of three months' duration, the strike had received the personal attention of high Washington officials, including even President Roosevelt. The dispute, involving questions of union recognition and wages, was concluded last night; and Hartford residents, gratified, are ready with praise for the three members of the State Arbitration Board which helped bring about the settlement.

This body was created recently by the General Assembly, and its members were appointed only five days ago by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. The three arbitrators, a Wesleyan University professor, a member of the State Labor Department and an official in a Waterbury industrial concern, succeeded where the National Recovery Board and the Federal Labor Department failed.

The Bombing

Another factor in ending the walkout was the bombing last week of the home of Samuel M. Stone, Colt's president. Indignant at what they considered an outrage, many of the strikers returned to their jobs after this act of violence. Four persons, one of them a Colt's striker, are under arrest in connection with the bombing.

The strikers voted to return to work at a meeting last night, when William F. Steinmiller, secretary of the arbitration board, told them of the company's attitude, which was made clear in an earlier conference between the full membership of the board and officials of the firm.

The company is willing, as working conditions permit, to re-employ all strikers except those found guilty of violence or misdemeanors in their conduct of the walkout. No announcement of any wage schedule change was made.

Francis P. Fenton, New England A. F. of L. representative, issued a statement after the settlement was announced in which he said:

"Although technically it might appear that we did not obtain the objectives we sought; we have firmly sowed the seeds of trade unionism in the hearts and minds of workers in this city. No strike is lost."

Blue Eagle Episode

During the strike, the National Labor Relations Board deprived the company of its Blue Eagle, on the charge that it had violated Section 7A of the now invalidated National Recovery Act, and Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, sought to have War Department contracts which had been awarded the company canceled. This move failed when Donald Richberg, NRA chieftain, told the Munitions Committee at a hearing that there had been no violation of 7A according to his opinion and that of the Justice Department.

The members of the state arbitration board figuring in the settlement are Prof. Clyde O. Fisher, John H. Goss of Waterbury and Mr. Steinmiller of State Labor Department.

Attendance Record For Annual Meeting Highest in Years

Early estimates of the crowds that swarmed the Publishing House yesterday and the number of persons attending the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, place the figures as highest in years.

Not since the building of the Extension to the original Mother Church in which the first Annual Meeting was held in 1906, have so many visitors come from different parts of the world. More than 7000 members of The Mother Church filled the great auditorium to the third balcony, overflowing into the original edifice and occupying every available vantage point in corridors and windowsills from which they could hear the reports.

Nearly 1000 took the formal guide trip through the new Publishing House while 2000 viewed the newly-opened mapparium, tramping the narrow glass gangplank that stretches across the inside of the globe. Instead of the map being on the exterior of this giant globe, the land and sea areas are placed in their relative positions on the inside and visitors view the earth as from the core.

HOUSE PAINT that Weathers the Weather

See your house from the stranger's angle and you will decide to dress it up with

KEYSTONE 100% Pure HOUSE PAINT

not only for appearance but for positive protection.

The wide range of colors allows the user an exceptional choice of color combinations for exterior decoration.

When the best costs so little there is no excuse to compromise on quality

If Your Dealer Cannot Supply Our Products—Write Us

Keystone Varnish Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.

You wouldn't send Johnny to the beach in his snow-suit!

Why burden his bed with a winter-weight blanket?

☆ Of course, the family always needs a little cool-night protection, but that means Nocturne . . . the pure-wool, summer-sheer blanket. Weighs only a little more than a fine percale sheet and launders almost as easily. In ten pretty new color-tones . . . at reasonable cost; double-bed size (72 x 90) $7.50; single or twin-bed size (60 x 90) $6.25. The better stores have North Stars or can get them promptly. "Sleep under the North Star."

NORTH STAR Nocturne THE SUMMER BLANKET

GUARANTEED OF FINEST FULL FLEECE ONLY

Feel this sheer texture and see the new shades. Nocturne Tan-color Card sent free. North Star Woolen Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.

The NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY for Boston & Vicinity IS ABOUT TO CLOSE

—and five groups of people will wish to act on this information.

The Boston Telephone Directory is divided into two sections: the Alphabetical Section (white pages) which lists names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all telephone subscribers, both residence and business; and the Classified Section (yellow pages) for business subscribers only.

All changes and additions for business listings in the Classified Section must be in our hands by June 20th.

For the convenience of subscribers, however, and to make the Directory as up-to-date as possible, we shall hold open the columns of the Alphabetical Section (white pages) for a short time after the Classified Section has closed. New and corrected listings for the Alphabetical Section will be accepted for publication in the new Directory until July 11th.

* * * *

For information about Classified Display Service (yellow pages), call SHErwin 9800, Extension 5884; for information about Alphabetical Directory listings (white pages), call your Telephone Business Office.

Group 1
PERSONS WHO PLAN TO HAVE A NEW TELEPHONE SOON: *You can have your name and number in the new book by acting now.*

Group 2
SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE PRESENT DIRECTORY LISTING NEEDS REVISION: *Notify your Local Telephone Business Office at once.*

Group 3
SUBSCRIBERS WHO ARE ABOUT TO MOVE: *Arrange for your new telephone service by placing your order with us now.*

Group 4
SUBSCRIBERS WISHING ADDITIONAL LISTINGS *may obtain them for other members of their household, and business associates; residence listings may be inserted under business listings; listings may show alternate numbers.*

Group 5
BUSINESS SUBSCRIBERS DESIRING ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION *beyond their free initial listing in the Classified Section may obtain extra listings, small type selling copy, display space, and trade-mark merchandising service at small established charges.*

McKechnie Backs Up Fuchs in Ruth Case

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flatly backing up President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston Braves, who on Sunday gave Babe Ruth his unconditional release, Bill McKechnie, manager of the club, issued a sensational statement yesterday that in so many words said the big slugger was the reason for the team's poor showing by way of causing dissension among the players. McKechnie said that he and Fuchs had talked the situation over and decided that the ball club could not function properly with Ruth in the outfield, and it was best to ask the Babe if he would retire from active service.

The Braves' manager issued the following statement to the press: "I must state publicly, in justice to the action of Judge Fuchs with reference to Babe Ruth, that on Friday and Saturday of last week I pointed out to Judge Fuchs that the main trouble with the ball club was that it was not able to function properly with Babe Ruth playing the outfield.

"I frankly stated that certain actions of Ruth, while with the ball club, which I would absolutely forbid with any other member of the club, were responsible for the lack of discipline, and that unless Judge Fuchs could induce Babe Ruth to retire, I would be unable to get any real baseball discipline or proper spirit as manifested by the club previous to the acquisition of Ruth.

Pitchers Complained

"The pitching staff complained continuously to the end that Judge Fuchs promised me that he would have a talk with Ruth, and endeavor to show him the impossibility of the situation; that if Ruth could not join in the spirit of these suggestions, which were made for his benefit as well as for the decorum of the club, he would ask Ruth, in order to preserve his reputation, to retire, and we would make his parting as commendable and pleasant as possible.

"I know that Judge Fuchs has been patient and has endeavored to give Ruth every opportunity to continue with the hope of improving.

"I regret the unfortunate termination of Ruth's connection with the club, but in order to be fair, I must state that Judge Fuch's action was the result of my stating that the ball club as constituted, with a little help, and necessarily with the elimination of Ruth, would again function in full efficiency and lead the club to the standing that it has enjoyed for the past several years.

"It seems that Judge Fuch's refusal to grant Ruth permission to go to New York while Brooklyn was playing here brought the matter to the sudden climax, which the Judge intended to have transpire in a far more pleasant way."

A Tragic Ending

The entire affair shapes up as one of major league baseball's biggest tragedies. Perhaps it is not for us to say now, after the explosion, what Ruth should or should not have done. Probably the big fellow did the best he could with the Braves, considering the condition he was in. But there is the answer—his condition. It seems to be the general opinion of the Boston baseball writers, that he was not in shape to play ball, even like the Ruth of 1934. Certainly he must have realized this and should have been smart enough to hang up his glove in time to preserve the tremendous popularity he had gained over his long stretch with the Red Sox and Yanks.

In later years, when someone mentions Babe Ruth and his sensational accomplishments on the diamond, one cannot help remembering that the Bambino did not come down from his pedestal very gracefully. Undoubtedly, he is not entirely to blame. Baseball should not have let him get into such a situation, because it is the belief of many that it could have been avoided. Ninety-nine per cent of the scribes and players knew that Ruth's career as a player had ended with the 1934 campaign. Why they ever let him sign with the Braves as a player, is one of the mysteries of the age.

Ruth is in New York at the moment. It is understood that not one major league club is interested in gaining his services. About the only thing he can do, therefore, is sit back and wait for developments. There are many interests he might follow outside of baseball, but that apparently is not his wish. He still has one ambition—to manage a big league team. The question now is, "Who wants him?"

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	15	.643
Chicago	32	15	.595
Cleveland	23	16	.590
Detroit	21	18	.538
Boston	20	19	.513
Washington	17	22	.436
Philadelphia	15	23	.395
St Louis	10	27	.270

Results June 3

New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 11, St. Louis 4 (14 innings).
Only games scheduled.

College Baseball Results

Iowa 4, Michigan Normal 2.
Providence 3, Brown 1.
Rutgers 12, Tufts 10.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

June 4, 1910

ALTHOUGH limited to a single hit by Warhop, the Chicago Americans scored a 3-to-1 victory over New York. Ed Walsh pitched for the winners and scattered the four hits he allowed the losers. Driving Eddie Plank out of the pitchers' box in the first inning with a three-run attack, the Detroit club defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, league leaders, 6 to 1.

Ruth Incredulous When McKechnie's Statement Is Read

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Despite Bill McKechnie's criticism, Babe Ruth was emphatic last night in saying that his only real trouble in Boston concerned his differences with Judge Fuchs.

"Fuchs wanted me out because he couldn't pay me the salary he agreed to—$25,000 a year for three years," said the Babe, after rehearsing the whole controversy for the benefit of newspapermen for a solid hour. "But he didn't know how to go about it, so I quit."

The Babe was incredulous when told McKechnie had charged him with undermining the discipline of the club. At first he refused to believe McKechnie said it, pointing out that he had parted on the best of terms with the pilot of the Braves. In fact the Babe had waxed eloquent in his defense of McKechnie. Then he read the manager's statement.

"There's no basis for that at all," he roared. "How could he say a thing like that? Anyway, I'm all washed up with the outfit and I'm not going to carry on any more arguments."

Nevertheless, this took some of the wind out of Ruth's previous statement, in response to a question, that he would be glad to return to Boston as manager of the Braves, if Fuchs stepped out.

In addition to his $25,000 player contract, Ruth had a separate, civil contract with Fuchs specifying that he (Ruth) would become manager of the Braves in 1936, but both have now been canceled by his unconditional release.

Alabama Pitts Will Join Albany Senators

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—Alabama Pitts, Sing Sing prison's football star, joins the Albany Senators of the International baseball league this week as an outfielder..

Pitts is to be paroled Thursday and word was received from Syracuse last night that Manager Al Mamaux of the Senators plans to use him in a home game here next Sunday.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing who believes Pitts "even better at baseball than at football," is reported to have convinced officials of the Albany club as long ago as last winter that the prison star would be a welcome addition to the outfield.

Fencers Named To Begin Work For U. S. Team

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—No efforts are being spared to develop an American Olympic fencing team. Already 53 swordsmen have been named to begin training for the 1936 competition. Leon M. Schoonmaker, president of the Amateur Fencer's League of America and chairman of the committee in charge of the Olympic preparation, announced the squad yesterday.

There is a staff of six masters for coaches and the coach or coaches to accompany the team next spring will be named at the time the personel of the team is picked. The masters named are: John Dimond, West Point; Robert Grasson, Yale; Rene Peroy, formerly of Harvard; Rene Pinchart, Fencers Club; George Santelli, New York Athletic Club, and Joseph Vince, Salle d'Armes Vince.

J. Howard Hanway, former Yale fencer, was elected manager of the team. Harold Van Buskirk, chairman of the bout committee of the league, has been named captain. Miguel A. de Capriles of the University Fencers Club will be in charge of raising funds to help finance the team. The squad:

Foils—Joseph Levis, national champion, Boston A. A.; Hugh Alessandroni, William J. Block and William T. Pecora, Fencers Club; John G. Hurd, Harvard Law School; Lieut. Richard C. Steere, U. S. Navy; Hugh Castello, New York University; Warren Dow, Commonwealth F. C.; Henry Weaselman, Harvard Graduate School; Dr. Gerald Cetrulo, unattached; Dernell Every and Arthur Fregosi, New York A. C.; Emil Goldstein, C. C. N. Y.; Campbell Wilson, University of Chicago; William Chiprin, University of Illinois.

Epee—Lieut. Thomas Sands, national champion, Lieut. Gustave Heiss and Tracy Jaeckel, Fencers Club. Lieut. Fred R. Weber and Gerge W. Thompson Jr., New York A. C.; Jose R. de Capriles, Miguel A. de Capriles, Max Kapner and E. H. McLeadon, University F. C.; Fred Linkmeyer, Andrew Boyd and Edward Carfagno, Los Angeles A. C.; Frank S. Righeimer Jr., unattached; Lieut. Morris Edwards, United States Army; William H. Russell and Allen Milner, unattached; Norman Rothenheber, St. Louis; R. Gillies, Northwestern University; Kirk Alexander, Princeton University; Paul Bremer, Hamilton College.

Saber—Norman Armitage, national champion, Irving Cantor, Nickolas Muray, Arthur Muray and Jose E. Berumen, Fencers Club; Dr. John R. Huffman, Dr. Ervin Acel, Bela de Nagy and Ralph Marson, New York A. C.; Peter W. Bruder and S. T. Stewart Jr., Salle d'Armes Vince; Ralph B. Faulkner, Los Angeles A. C.; Forrest Lombaer, Columbia University; Lon Hocker Jr., St. Louis F. C.; Philip Luhart, University F. C.; R. Kafton, University of Wisconsin; Cornel Wilde, C. C. N. Y.; Ferard Leicester, Olympic Club of San Francisco.

Helen Wills Moody Opens '35 Campaign At Weybridge, Eng.

WEYBRIDGE, Eng., June 4 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, former American tennis champion, continued her comeback campaign here today by defeating Miss P. N. Morrison, English player, 6—1, 6—0, in the third round of the St. George's Hill tournament.

Mr. Moody returned to competitive tennis yesterday with an authoritative 6—2, 6—0 victory over an 19-year-old English girl, Jill M. Notley, in the second round.

There was no trace of any handicap as Mrs. Moody played with old-time grace to outclass the former British junior champion in 21 minutes.

Blazing Drives

The former world's champion found her blazing drives and formidable reputation sufficient to subdue Miss Notley, who palpably was "scared stiff" from the outset.

Only the politest bit of perspiration beaded the American's brow when she told the Associated Press after the match:

"I'm feeling fine. Perhaps I didn't play so well, but this is only my fourth day on grass courts."

The tournament in which Mrs. Moody chose to open her campaign for vindication proved somnolent in contrast to the hectic scene at Forest Hills nearly two years ago when she laid down her racket while trailing Miss Jacobs, 0-3 in the final set. It was a typical English society tournament with perhaps 300 matrons deserting tea tables long enough to occupy comfortable chairs around the court.

When Miss Notley, playing like a champion, broke Mrs. Moody's first service at love, putting two clean placements past the American, the crowd sat up suddenly but it was a false alarm.

Loses Few Points

In the second game, Mrs. Moody began attaching a stinger to her drives and it became quickly evident that Miss Notley had been an unfortunate victim of the draw. In winning six of the next seven games, Mrs. Moody lost only 10 points.

Racing through the second set, the former champion lost only seven points, one game going to deuce.

Her ability to anticipate Miss Notley's returns, made it unnecessary for her to do much running, but when she was forced to, she displayed all the old-time speed and agility. Her forehand and backhand carried the same accuracy of two years ago.

The first opponent who promises to extend the tennis prodigal is R. Mary Hardwicke, Mrs. Moody's prospective rival in the quarterfinals. In the other half of the draw are Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Mrs. J. B. Pittman, the former Elsie Goldsack.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Californian Athletes Still the Class

WHEN announcement was made some few weeks ago that Southern California, California and Stanford would send their track and field stars to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. championship meet at Soldiers' Field, Boston, this year, about everyone who had been following such meets during the spring was ready to admit that the championship team title and trophy would again take a trip across the continent, with the Trojans of Southern California furnishing the speed and power which would pile up the most points. It was even hinted that these colleges would finish one, two, three in the team standing, and they came pretty near to doing so. Be that as it may, the Trojans piled up 51 points, with the Golden Bears of California coming next with 27½, which gave these two colleges better than one third of all the points scored in the meet. It is now very easy to see why reports out of Los Angeles stated that Coach Dean Cromwell had the best track and field team he has yet developed at Southern California.

Staff Photo
Anton Kishon

Bates With Two Leads Easterners

Before the meet started, the experts were picking Cornell and Harvard as the only eastern colleges with a chance to break into the California triumvirate, and there is no doubt but what their reasoning looked sound; but the actual facts proved to be against them, as a little college from the State of Maine proved the best point-getter of the East, and Bates did it with only two athletes figuring in the scoring. Unless I am mistaken, this is only the fourth time Bates has scored in one of these meets, with seven points in 1930 as her top figure, so that the eight points made by Anton Kishon in the hammer and discus and the four made by L. E. Johnson in the hammer not only put their team in third place, but gave it the highest point total it has ever scored in the IC4A. Incidentally, they are both only sophomores.

Brown Closes in Blaze of Glory

When Emile Dubiel of Harvard defaeted Keith S. Brown of Yale in the pole vault of the heptagonal games staged by the "Ivy" League, it was the first time that the Yale leader had been defeated in a college meet by any vaulter other than a Yale teammate, and some were beginning to think that the great vaulter was slipping. Just to show that such was not the case, Brown came back in the Harvard-Yale meet and defeated Dubiel handily, and to make his record even more impressive and secure, he established his new world's record of 14ft. 5¼in. as the final and crowning event of the championships Saturday. Yale has been represented by many great pole vaulters in past years, but none has shown the consistency or brilliancy of her 1935 captain, and we believe that his new mark will remain on the record books for some years to come.

Many Are Back Next Year

While we do not have all the records for past years at hand, we doubt if there has been a year when seniors scored so few points as was the case this year. According to the classes of which the point winners are reported as members, only 19 seniors figured in the place winners, and only four of these were winners of titles. Two seniors placed second, five third, six fourth and two fifth. With six champions sophomores and five juniors, it looks as if it would be rather difficult for a newcomer to win chief honors in more than four of the 15 events on the program. And in case Southern California and California come back again, aspiring teams might make a note of the fact that the Trojans will lose winners of only 13 of its 51 points, while the Golden Bears will lose one athlete who scored only half a point in the pole vault.

Wide World
Keith S. Brown

Changing Place Winners

It is certainly to be regretted that there is ever any necessity for changing the place winners after they have been announced. This is not the first year that such a thing has had to be done, and it will probably not be the last; but when it does happen it is certainly unfortunate, especially after the supposed winners have been photographed on the prize-receiving dais. The two finishes which were involved this year (the 100-meter dash and 800-meter run) were very close, and the judges could hardly be blamed for not being as accurate as the electric eye. The one thing which should be done is to develop the electric eye pictures just as soon as possible, and if there is any doubt about the order of finish in the minds of the judges, they should withhold their decision until the picture shows the actual results.

Michigan Has Great Season In Big Ten Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 3—Six championships, one of them a national title, and five won in Big Ten competition—all during the second semester of 1935—bring Michigan to the close of another successful year in sports. In fact Wolverine accomplishments were more than average during the year in spite of some disappointments.

The brilliant work of the track team brought the year to a thrilling close for in winning the Big Ten track championship and in topping off that win with the most sensational mile relay ever run east of the Rocky Mountains, the greatest achievement of the year was scored. It was approached only by the sensational battle staged by six Michigan hockey players in spending a full 60 minutes on the ice, throwing back a great Minnesota team and winning a title.

Wins Hockey Title

But, to go back to those championships, Michigan opened with the hockey title late in February. Then came the overwhelming win of the indoor track team, Charlie Hoyt's third in five indoor meets in which he has coached Michigan. Next came the Big Ten swimming championship and a few weeks afterward a great victory by the tank team over the best in the country in the N. C. A. A. meet. At that point business slowed down until spring sports. Last month it was renewed when the golf team took its fourth successive Conference championship by a seemingly impossible margin. Then came the Big Ten track meet, one of the greatest track meets of all time—but everybody knows Michigan won by scoring 48 points to Ohio State's 43½.

Now, with the end of the year the announcement is made of the boys winning blankets, trophies going to each boy who has won at least two letters in a single sport. On that list are some truly "greats," more this year than ordinarily.

First of all there's Willis Ward, Detroit, who while he hasn't won nine letters, must be ranked as one of Michigan's outstanding athletes of all time. Ward was outstanding in football for three years. He participated in six Big Ten meets, four of which were won by Michigan, and his points were major factors in the winning of all those.

Fischer Star Golfer

Next comes Johnny Fischer, Cincinnati, three times Big Ten golf champion and once national intercollegiate titleholder, easily the greatest golfer who has ever represented Michigan. He won three letters.

Then there's Johnny Sherf, Calumet, co-captain of last winter's hockey team, far and away the best hockey player in Michigan history and without question one of the best that has ever played in the American college game.

Fourth comes Russ Oliver, Pontiac, the fourth man in all Michigan history to win nine letters. Oliver won three in each of three sports, football, basketball and baseball. As captain and first baseman of the baseball team this spring he is closing his career with his best season.

Then there's John Regeczi, Muskegon Heights, seven-letter man who became regular fullback and punter as a sophomore on the championship 1932 football team, kept his place during the big 1933 season and was there again last fall. Regeczi also has won three letters in baseball and one in basketball. He likewise ranks as one of the all-time greats.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Indianapolis	25	14	.641
Minneapolis	27	18	.600
St. Paul	23	16	.590
Milwaukee	20	17	.541
Kansas City	18	17	.514
Columbus	20	24	.455
Toledo	17	27	.386
Louisville	12	29	.293

Results June 3

Milwaukee 9, Minneapolis 1.
Indianapolis 1, Columbus 0.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 4 (tie).
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	41	18	.695
Oakland	35	21	.625
San Francisco	30	27	.526
Hollywood	29	27	.518
Seattle	24	32	.429
Missions	24	33	.421
Portland	23	32	.418
Sacramento	21	37	.362

Results June 3

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	26	10	.722
St. Louis	24	16	.600
Pittsburgh	24	19	.558
Chicago	19	17	.528
Brooklyn	20	19	.513
Cincinnati	16	21	.432
Philadelphia	13	23	.361
Boston	10	27	.270

Results June 3

Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Only game scheduled.

MacFayden Goes to Braves

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Danny MacFayden, right-handed pitcher, for whom the New York Yankees paid the Boston Red Sox $50,000 and two pitchers in 1932, was released to the Boston Braves today for the waiver price. MacFadyen, who has been with the Cincinnati Reds on trial, was returned to the Yankees a few days ago.

Kamm Becomes Scout

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4 (AP)—Willie Kamm, erstwhile third baseman for the Cleveland Indians, last night accepted the offer of President Alva Bradley to become a scout for the Cleveland Indians. His new duties will require him to cover the west coast and Texas. Kamm was granted his unconditional release from the Indians Saturday after a controversy involving himself and Manager Walter Johnson.

Penn Crew Captain

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP)—Charles Moore Swift, a senior in the Wharton School, will captain the University of Pennsylvania crew for the remainder of the current season. He was elected unanimously by the varsity crew members. Swift, whose home is in Hackensack, N. J., became No. 7 oarsman in his sophomore year and has held the seat since.

Sporting Around the Hub

Women's Bay State Golf Starts at Brae Burn

A POOR practice session need not discourage any golfer. Mrs. Bradford A. Whittemore of the Brae Burn Country Club, accompanied by her husband, practiced wooden-club shots for over an hour on Sunday. She was hitting the ball so infrequently she held little or no hope of qualifying the next day in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship.

The casual assurance of her husband, however, helped, for Mrs. Whittemore not only qualified at Brae Burn yesterday after a shaky start, but won the qualifying medal with a 79. This score was three over women's par for the championship course, but kept her three strokes ahead of a field of 90 players seeking the title now held by Rosamond Vahey of the Vesper Country Club of Lowell. Mrs. W. G. Dow of the Charles River Country Club was runnerup in the qualifying round, scoring an 82.

Mrs. Whittemore, the former Dorothy Hunter, and at one one Bay State junior champion, went out in 42, but came back with a brilliant par-breaking 37 on the inward nine.

* * *

Early Results at Brae Burn—First-round match play got under way in the women's Massachusetts golf championship today. In the early matches, Mrs. Dorothy Hunter Whittemore defeated Rene Henderson of Weston, 6 and 5; Mrs. William DeFord of Plymouth beat Mrs. C. F. Eaton of The Country Club, 2 up; Mrs. W. H. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn, downed Mrs. R. Swett, Longmeadow, 2 and 1, and Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, won, 6 and 5, from Mrs. S. W. Gifford Jr. of Duxbury.

* * *

Ball Game Postponed—Today's baseball game between the Boston Braves and Brooklyn Dodgers has been postponed because of threatening weather. A double-header is scheduled for tomorrow, starting at 1:30.

* * *

Twilight Game at Harvard—An outstanding Holy Cross baseball team, winner of 17 of its 18 games this year, will meet Harvard in the first game of their annual series at Soldiers Field tomorrow in a twilight game at 6 p. m.

This game renews a college baseball rivalry dating back 52 years and brings to Soldiers Field one of the greatest nines every developed by Holy Cross, noted for years for its exceptional baseball teams. Holy Cross offers in this 1935 nine, coached by Jack Barry and captained by Ed Moriarty, a team that has really had no equal in Holy Cross diamond history.

The 6 o'clock game is an innovation in Harvard-Holy Cross baseball history, but the late starting time is expected to prove most attractive to the many baseball fans who otherwise would not have an opportunity to see the teams in action. Tickets will cost 55 cents. All seats are unreserved.

* * *

Attractive Golf Prizes—Four-ball, best-ball enthusiasts will flock to Woodland tomorrow and Thursday, where the annual affair is scheduled to get under way for better than average prizes. Woodland's progressive activities this season has gone into the prize distribution as well as club and course services.

Other tournaments are the Wollaston two-day affair, beginning today, and the father-and-daughter test at Weston tomorrow.

* * *

Newspapermen's Golf — Two Boston Herald golfers, Burt Whitman and J. D. Dennahy, yesterday tied for first net in the Newspapermen's Golf Association weekly tournament at the Bear Hill Country Club with reduced 82's. Eddie Farrand of the Boston Globe led class B with a net of 95.

* * *

B. U. Club Elects Officers—John J. O'Hare '22 has been elected president of the Boston University Club. Other officers: W. H. White Jr '28, treasurer; Warren McNamara, varsity football co-captain next year, vice-president; Harry Stumcke '22, secretary.

* * *

Here and There—Harvard's poloists will journey to Hamilton today to play the game with Myopia which was scheduled last Saturday and rained out . . . Winchester will be the scene of the fifth annual interscholastic mixed doubles tennis tourney on Saturday. Mixed pairs from the same school below college grades are invited to participate and entries close with W. S. Packer, 11 Yale Street, Winchester, or with Nancy Bradlee, 11 Willow Street, Winchester, Friday . . . Braintree High School won the Class A track and field title in the South Shore interscholastic meet by one-third of a point over Weymouth High yesterday . . . Williams College has elected Gerald H. Phipps of Denver, captain of the varsity tennis team for next season.

Sprinter for Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 4—Clyde L. Layne of Lebanon, Tenn., sprinter, has been elected captain of the United States Military Academy track team for next season, according to an announcement from Maj. L. D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics. Hervey B. Whipple of Springfield, Vt., will be manager.

Princeton Sport Captains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4—Two sport captains have been chosen at Princeton, according to an announcement yesterday from Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics. Edward F. Britten of Baltimore will lead the lacrosse team and Ralph J. Minnich of Lorain, Ohio, the tennis players.

McDonough to Lead Colgate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 4—A three-sport star, Martin J. McDonough of Woburn, Mass., has been elected captain of the Colgate varsity baseball team for 1936. He is second baseman on the nine and also featured on the varsity football and hockey teams.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	26	16	.619
Montreal	26	21	.553
Baltimore	25	21	.543
Newark	24	22	.522
Toronto	25	23	.521
Syracuse	23	22	.511
Rochester	18	26	.409
Albany	14	30	.318

Results June 3

Newark 5, Baltimore 4.
Albany 23, Syracuse 11.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 3.
Only games.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	31	17	.646
Memphis	29	20	.592
Chattanooga	27	19	.587
Nashville	23	24	.489
New Orleans	22	23	.489
Birmingham	19	26	.422
Little Rock	17	26	.395
Knoxville	16	29	.356

Results June 3

No games scheduled.

Wyatt Accepts Invitation

LONDON, June 4 (Canadian Press)—R. E. S. Wyatt, sterling Warwickshire cricketer, yesterday accepted the invitation to lead England against South Africa in the first test match to be started at Nottingham on June 15. The match is scheduled to last three days, and will be the first of five tests this summer.

World Discus Mark

ULM, Ger., June 4 (AP)—Gisela Mauermeyer, well-known German girl athlete, yesterday threw the discus 44.34 meters (145.73 feet) to eclipse the world record of 43.79 meters set by Jadwiga Walsowna of Poland last year.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

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Evs. 55c to $2, Mats. 55c to $1.50.

Money Again Glorified in Russia Despite Old Communistic Dream Of Eliminating It for Rationing

(Continued from Page 1)

Russia that it is difficult to believe that Communist rulers were talking about abolishing it only a few years ago.

Writing in 1930, the American economist, Dr. Calvin B. Hoover, declared: "Communists have always disliked a money economy. They accepted it unwillingly at the time of the introduction of Nep. . . . It is the hope of Communist theorists that the use of money can be largely eliminated by the further development of system of rationing which is the only alternative to a money economy."

Now the position has completely changed. If any theorists still want to abolish money, they dare not voice their views. The rationing system which Dr. Hoover described as the only alternative to a money economy, is rapidly disappearing. Bread is no longer rationed, and it is rumored that all rationing will be elliminated within the next few months.

The growing respect for money is changing the face of Russian society. A man's position in Russia, as in other countries, begins to be determined by the amount of money he receives for his work and from interest on state bonds. This process is accelerated by the rapid disappearance of co-operatives, which sold better goods at lower prices to favored workers.

The co-operatives are being replaced by state shops in which everybody buys the same goods for the same prices. Spokesmen of the ruling party make it fairly clear that by 1937, when Russia will have a theoretical "classless society," there will no longer be any favored groups. The "dictatorship of the proletariat," which always has been a theory rather than a condition, will disappear even as a theory.

But there is no intention to equalize wages, either in state factories or offices or on collective farms. Communist spokesmen speak with horror of the "petty bourgeois" conception of "equal wages for unequal work." In other words, Russian workers will get what they earn, dependent upon their skill and ambition, just as workers do in other countries.

Soviets Find Religion Still Powerful Force In Russian Culture

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP)—The Communist Party organ Pravda declared today that religious beliefs still are "too prevalent" among Communists and called for an energetic campaign to stamp them out.

Recalling Nikolai Lenin's words, "Religion and Socialism are incompatible," Pravda said that the survival of religious beliefs among Communists, especially in the rural districts, was due to a neglect of proper Communistic teachings.

In support of Joseph Stalin's recent pronouncements in favor of strengthening the prestige of the family, the newspaper demanded severe punishment for Communists who abandon their wives and children and refuse to support them.

"It is the duty of every Communist to build up family influence," said Pravda. "We have been too liberal with Communists who neglect this duty."

Italy Charges Raid By Armed Ethiopians Who Killed and Stole

ROME, June 4 (AP)—A "nucleus of armed Ethiopians" attacked and killed 30 native Italian troops and stole several thousand head of cattle May 31 in the Dancali region, Italian authorities charged tonight in an official statement.

The authorities asserted the Ethiopian attack was made against a "small post of native gendarmes placed by us for the protection of the native population 'dislocated' from the Eritrean frontier."

The statement charged also that on the same day some 30 armed Ethiopians tried to shoot their way into the Italian military zone near Gublei in Italian Somaliland, but were repulsed with undetermined losses. The latter attack, the officials said, was repulsed by Italian colonial troops known as "dubats."

ADDIS ABEBA, Ethiopia, June 4 (AP)—The Ethiopian Government said today it had not been informed of any incidents on the border as reported in Rome, where it was said Ethiopians had killed 30 native Italians. The Government also said that no protest had been lodged from any source.

Tourists Go A-Rumbling on Gondolas in Granada

They have the same swaying motion as Venetian boats; but it is due to creaking springs and bumpy roads.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRANADA, Spain—"Want a gondola? Want a gondola, Señores?"

Surely we must have taken the wrong train and arrived in Venice. But no, this is Granada all right, up beneath the Sierra Nevada Mountains and hundreds of miles from Italy's canal streets.

But there are gondolas here just the same. They have the same swaying motion as the romantic Venetian boats, only in the case of Granada's gondolas the motion is caused by antiquated springs on bumpy roads. We decided it must have been the fares and not the driver who named them thus.

We had traveled south from Madrid by night, arriving at Granada just in time for breakfast. Outside the station were the rustic horse-drawn vehicles and we hired one.

Approach by Great Way

The approach from Granada station to the city proper, a mass of thickly clustered houses, mansions and churches straggling along the base of the Alhambra hill, is a wide modern avenue pretentiously styled La Gran Via, the Great Way, lined with business houses in imitation Morocco style.

The Gran Via runs at right angles to the main lay-out of the city, and at the end is the Catholic King Street, the old main thoroughfare under which the River Darro tunnels in much the same way as the Fleet River in London. Tall and dignified houses line the narrow winding street, impressive with their time-worn coats of arms, once the mansions of those Spanish nobles who drove out the last Moorish ruler from the fair kingdom of Granada in 1496.

Here and there we espied a Moorish archway, showing fresh green creepers and palms, white walls, slender columns, and a hint of mosaic tiling beyond. The day's work was beginning, shutters were being put back and little urchins ran alongside us crying "Pennee, Señor." Finally we stopped on the main square, now Plaza de la Republica, in front of the heavy low building housing the "Diputación Provincial" or county council offices.

A Spanish Inn

As we had chosen to stay in what had been described to us as a real Spanish "Fonda," or inn, our cabby told us he could take us no further, and pointed down a crooked cobbled alleyway hardly wide enough for the donkey just negotiating it, its saddlebags heavy with two big milk cans. A little way down we descried a sign "Fonda La Perla" and hailing a boy for our bags, reached an unpretentious doorway and climbed a winding staircase to meet Mine Hostess.

While breakfasting in a café on the Plaza de la Republica we could see how life in a busy provincial city in Spain is still governed by conventions rigid but apparently in no way irksome to the townsfolk. The comfortable fireside breakfast of toast and marmalade, for example, is unknown to the Granadino.

Our café was crowded with businessmen who all brought paper parcels containing a roll of bread which they ate after softening it in their coffee. So we breakfasted in Spanish style, dipping the rolls into our tea.

A City Apart

Granada itself seems a city apart from its famous Alhambra towering mightily above it. It is full of bustling activity, modern trams on its narrow streets, everybody smiling even the beggars, and the waiters thanked us most graciously for tips. Color there is in plenty. Even the traffic policemen, whose uniforms seem to vary in hue with each region, dress in a light gray green, and what dresses we saw on pert, charming Granadians during an afternoon promenade! Flounced like an Andalusian ballerina's and complete with a perfect carriage, silk shawl and multicolored combs in jet black hair.

In the cool evenings after dinner, hardly a single woman did we see in a café, only men.

When the women do come out, they seem to like walking in the cypress-shaded gardens of the Generalife, that gem of slender Moorish architecture, once the summer palace of sultans, wonderfully placed on a hillside opposite the Alhambra. No one appears to think of walking in the pleasant country round about the city.

Many Shade Trees

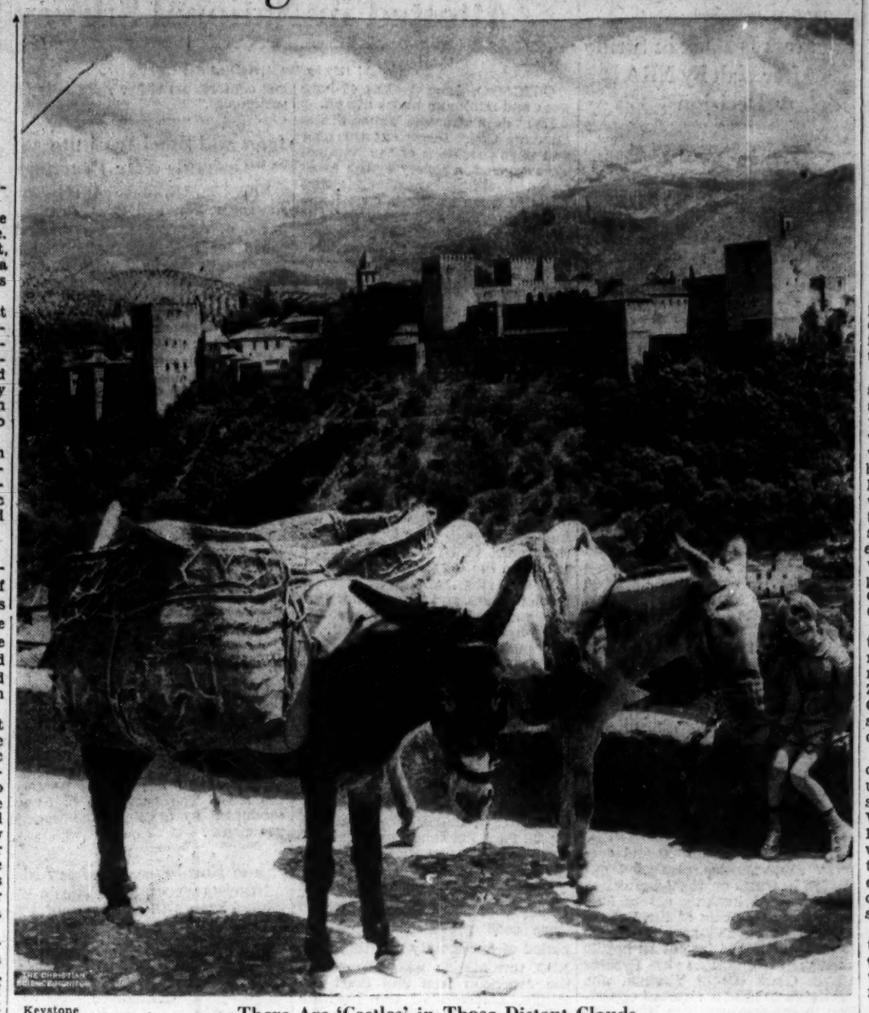
The reason is that to Andalusians, the country, the land, means hard toil. There are many trees offering shade, but no paths cross the cool sward. We passed an olive mill, with a water wheel driven by a stream running by its gable. To one side of each blade a tin can was attached to help the wheel around. Perhaps there weren't enough cans for both sides.

Of the Alhambra, richest Moorish palace in the world, with its great mosaic halls, roofs a mass of delicate carving like stalactites, slender alabaster columns, pointed arches, still pools and cypress trees, a riot of color and a glory of multitudinous and symmetrical forms, much has been said but never enough. Perched on a rocky tableland high above the city, haughty and commanding the hills around, stark against the snow-covered Sierra Nevada, a plain grim fortress with small pillared windows to the outside world, inside it is a succession of delicate halls.

Arabs Once Ruled

For centuries Arab sultans held sway over all Andalusia and far beyond to the north from this same beautiful palace surrounded by stout battlemented walls firmly planted on rocky cliffs. Much of its former grandeur has gone to make way for the huge square Renaissance palace, perfect in design but cold and harsh in surroundings of southern beauty, built within its walls by the conquering Emperor Charles V, but enough remains to leave one standing in wonder and awe before the brilliant work of the Arab architects, stone and alabaster carvers and gardeners.

"Is it not true, Spain has many beautiful things?" (cosas muy bonitas) said our guide as we left. We agreed and pressed an extra "duro" into his hand.



Keystone

There Are 'Castles' in Those Distant Clouds

A Roadside Scene in Sunny Granada, One of Spain's Most Mountainous Provinces

Gömbös-Eckhardt Feud Ends Without Resorting to Duel

BUDAPEST, June 3 (AP)—The question of the duel between Premier Julius Gömbös and Tibor Eckhardt, political leader, was settled today after two days of wrangling: there will be no duel.

Seconds for the two principals, after a lengthy conference in the Premier's office, issued the statement: "There will be no duel. All differences have been settled amicably by us."

Previously, it had been rumored that the delay in the meeting on the field of honor had been caused by inability to agree on whether swords or pistols should be used, but, questioned as to the details of the settlement, the seconds answered: This will remain a secret between Dr. Gömbös and Dr. Eckhardt."

Croats Organize Boycott Against Yugoslav Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, June 3—Reconciliation of Serbs and Croats in a united Yugoslavia seems to have taken a step backward with the decision of all opposition deputies—67 in all—to boycott the new parliament which opened here today as a protest against "electoral methods and law."

Yesterday the Croat deputies passed a resolution condemning the dictatorial regime because it has so intensified the Croatian problem as to make it seem almost insoluble.

Recent elections, the resolution states, were not elections at all, but a series of violent, fraudulent acts which have aroused a feeling of revolt and detestation throughout the whole country. The opposition had been treated as though outlawed, and hundreds of thousands of opposition votes were recorded as though for the Government. The united opposition will continue to work for establishing democracy in Yugoslavia which is the only basis wherein all problems may be solved and harmony can be brought about among Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The hostile attitude of Croatians toward the six-year-old dictatorial regime also is shown by a memorandum which the Archbishop of Zagreb, head of the Roman Catholic Church of Yugoslavia, has just presented to three regents and members of the Yeftitch Government.

He complains against many acts of terror committed by state police upon Croat peasants because of sympathy with the Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, and warned Prince Paul, Chief Regent. Such methods would lead to a more critical situation in Yugoslavia than has ever existed and if continued would lead directly to chaos and revolution, he said.

Moderate Serbs here expect this timely warning and firm attitude of Croats and the whole opposition will have a decisive influence on the further policy of the regency.

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Roosevelt's Court Views Challenged

Experts on Constitution Say Schechter Case Followed Precedents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Two of President Roosevelt's legal interpretations of the Supreme Court's NRA decision are not generally accepted here by impartial constitutional authorities. These are, first, that the Schechter case decision threw back federal control over national economic and social conditions to the "horse-and-buggy era," and, second, that the court showed inconsistency in ruling coal mining intrastate when it came to wages and hours, although it had previously held coal mining interstate, in order to grant an injunction against a trade union.

A third declaration by Mr. Roosevelt, that the Constitution as now written forbids a centralized system of government, finds general acceptance among constitutional authorities. Mr. Roosevelt is right in this respect, they declare, and if any doubt previously existed on the score the Schechter case removed it.

Confident on Business

On the economic side, Mr. Roosevelt's inferences are also subject of criticism here. The President took a too pessimistic view of the immediate consequences of the decision, it is held. He foresaw the possibility of "36-cent wheat and five-cent cotton" at some time in the future.

To this attitude, impartial economists find it difficult to subscribe. They believe that in spite of the Schechter case—in spite indeed of almost anything politicians may or may not do—prosperity is slowly coming back to America. The country had prosperity under laissez faire in the past, they say; it is likely to have it in the future, and dislike of laissez faire and cutthroat competition is not likely to halt it.

The point of these contradictions to the President's thesis, whether on legal or economic aspects, is the same—that Mr. Roosevelt weakened his case by overstating it. Many of the commentators believe as strongly as does Mr. Roosevelt in the necessity of broadening the base of the constitution. But they deplore exaggeration in stating the issue.

Opening for Demagogy

Indeed, they hold that not since the League of Nations struggle, has a matter been brought before the country so susceptible to appeals of demagogs on either side as this. They sigh at the prospect. And they hold that Mr. Roosevelt's initial utterance gave no model of temperance in the matter, however one may individually feel toward his conclusions.

Taking the legalistic side first, here is the interpretation by one lawyer, who has day-to-day dealings with constitutional law, who has argued cases before the Supreme Court, who holds no brief for or against the New Deal.

To him the Schechter case offered little new, contrary to Mr. Roosevelt's initial thesis. It simply continued a line of precedents set years before. There may be a social argument against these precedents, but at least they are fairly consistent. Like most lawyers, this one was doubtful of NRA's validity from the outset.

Comment in 1933

Prof. Milton Handler of Columbia, writing in the Journal of the American Bar Association, in 1933, for example, argued that to support NRA "requires a change of attitude on the part of the Supreme Court no less revolutionary than the legislation itself." Thus he dismisses Mr. Roosevelt's point No. 1. Briefly, it did not set back the Constitution 40 years; "it set it back merely three years, to the start of the New Deal."

Point No. 2, on the matter of the court's alleged inconsistency as to coal mining, is dismissed in the same brusque fashion. In his famous press conference, Mr. Roosevelt apparently referred to the celebrated Coronado coal case, decided by Mr. Chief Justice Taft, May 25, 1925, 10 years, almost to the day, prior to the Schechter case.

The case involved the effort of the United Mine Workers of America, in a strike, to disrupt the operations of the Coronado Coal Company in Arkansas. Was coal mining, in this instance, interstate, or intrastate? The court in 1925 applied its traditional test of "intent." The striking union had the "intent," the court ruled, to interfere in interstate commerce; therefore it was liable to federal court action.

To lawyers, at any rate the Coronado and Schechter cases offer no inconsistency. One could easily be interstate, while the other was intrastate. The fact that each case was decided by a unanimous membership of the court seems to be final refutation of Mr. Roosevelt's inference of inconsistency and anti-union bias.

Thus, points 1 and 2 of Mr. Roosevelt's legal inferences from the Schechter case are minimized by lawyers.

There is, however, point 3. On this point, the lawyers emphatically agree with the President. Federal control over national economic and social conditions in the states is shown to be difficult, if not impossible. However, the lawyers offer a qualification. What Mr. Roosevelt offers as a discovery, they say they have accepted all along.

"It is not the province of the court," Mr. Chief Justice Hughes said in this very Schechter case, "to consider the economic advantages or disadvantages of a centralized system. It is sufficient to say that the Constitution does not provide for it."

Comes at Critical Time

If the importance of the Schechter case is not in its immediate legal and economic effects, then in what does it rest?, it is asked.

The answer seems to be that the case comes at the end of an era; that it emphasizes constitutional limitations at a time when broader powers are more and more needed; that it imposes a stinging check after the nation—for the first time in history—has had two years of national control.

That seems to be the issue, as impartial observers see it here; not the "inconsistent" court interpretation; but whether enough people have got enough social benefits in the past two years to want a constitutional amendment to perpetuate it."

Effect of Decision On NRA Weighed

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S contentions that the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter NRA case threw back control of social and economic conditions to the "horse and buggy" era and that inconsistency was shown in decisions affecting the coal industry as of interstate or intrastate trade have drawn opposing comment from economists and authorities on the American Constitution. This article discusses the question.

Heavy Industries Back Code Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

ters in Boston, reported simultaneously to its members here that with the known exception of only two mills, its members were operating today without change in wage rates or working hour schedules.

That the wholesale trade was strongly backing these measures to support recovery and steady the boat was made plain when the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute urged its members to require on all its invoices the written pledge by manufacturers that their wage scales and working hours as provided by their code be maintained. The combined power of this industry has back of it a volume of sales amounting to $1,250,000,000 a year, and authorized spokesmen in the industry said that this full power would be thrown behind the efforts to maintain National Recovery Administration standards.

Department Stores

The National Retail Dry Goods Association indicated it was in complete agreement with these moves, and Channing E. Sweitzer, managing director of the association, which has more than 5000 department stores and dry goods and specialty shops throughout the country on its membership rolls, in a message sent out today urged the retail merchants to support every fair trade practice that was "economically sound."

T. J. Donavan, assistant to Grover Whalen, chairman of the retail code authority here, said that all the important shops here were living up to their promises to continue the present wage and hour regulations for at least 30 days." Only one exception was reported. That was in a Brooklyn shop employing more than 100 persons, where it was said the minimum wage had been cut from $14 to $8 a week.

The Radio Corporation of America, another big employer of labor, announced through David Sarnoff, its president, that it and all its subsidiaries would continue the hours and wages established under the radio code.

Newspaper Guild Hits NRA and Pulitzer Prize

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4 (AP)—National delegates of the American Newspaper Guild heard Robert M. Buck, vice-president, assert today it should not "expect anything from the Government."

Buck told the convention, "the national officers of the Guild were at no time during the past year deceived into thinking that the newspaper code held out promised benefits for newspaper men and women." He admitted, however, that the NRA, with Section 7A, had made possible the rapid organization of the Guild, and that "without it, our organization would not be in existence."

The Guild announced today the Pulitzer award for journalism and took steps to set up its own award, which probably will be named in honor of Dan de Sousa, Washington newspaperman who was killed in an auto accident last winter while en route to Newark, N. J., to aid striking newspaper workers there.

Paul Y. Anderson, Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was appointed chairman of a committee to set up the Guild's award for distinguished journalism.

Floods Rage in Valleys Of Midwest and Mexico

By the Associated Press

Estimates of fatalities in three mid-western states and in Mexico mounted to the 500 mark today, as floods continued. More than 350 persons were officially estimated to have perished when a wall of water bore down upon the fertile valley of Mexico. Only seven of the throng of worshippers in a San Pedro church escaped.

Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas still were harassed by raging streams. An estimate based on reports from relief workers placed the number of casualties in Nebraska at 140. Property damage in the three states was estimated at $17,000,000, with the greatest loss in Nebraska.

Ten Guesses (2)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1. Yes; he is known as "the leader."
2. Yes; it has only two verses.
3. No; Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico are the only four which meet at one point at right angles.
4. No; Harvard was established in 1636, and Yale in 1701.
5. No; blue and yellow combine to make green.
6. No; it is $75.000.
7. No; they rank as follows: Canada (3,690,043 square miles), Brazil (3,279,799), United States (3,026,789), Australia (2,948,366).
8. Yes.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.

Only Seven of 7000 on Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Gloucester County, Va., has a Negro population of 7000, of whom 90 per cent own the land they cultivate. Only 7 of the 7000 are on relief rolls. This excellent showing is credited largely to Thomas C. Walker, Negro graduate of Hampton Institute, who, during the last 40 years, has been "guide, philosopher and friend to the Negro race of Virginia, with special attention to those in Gloucester County, in which he lives."

Congress Is Back in Stride After Halt by NRA Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Although still blinking a bit from the shock of the Supreme Court's NRA decision, Congress was back in its stride today busily picking up the threads of legislation scattered to the winds just a week ago.

While uncertainty as to the effect of the decision on several pending measures has by no means been cleared up and the President's once-promising "must" program is temporarily in abeyance, both Senate and House made rapid advance yesterday and continued today to act with the speed and precision which characterized the period of about two weeks preceding the Schechter decision.

Line of Recovery

The following developments marked congressional recovery from its week of demoralization:

1. The House—Without proposed amendment or dissenting voice—passed the new commodity exchange bill in exactly 15 minutes. The first important piece of legislation to be passed by either chamber since the decision, the bill amounts in effect to a strengthened redraft of the grain futures act.

It provides for strict limitations on purely speculative trading, abolishes speculative short-selling and curb manipulation, and in many other lesser ways undertakes to regulate trade in the following list of agriculture commodities: Wheat, cotton, rice, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed grain, sorghums, mill feeds and butter.

2. The Senate banking and currency subcommittee concluded extensive hearings on the Administration-proposed banking act of 1936 after three members of the Federal Reserve Board had gone on record in its favor in the face of an hostile barrage of questions by Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, who continues to head a vigorous opposition to the measure. The House has already passed the bill.

Utility Economics

3. The Senate found itself a class in elementary utility economics as Senator George W. Norris (Progressive), of Nebraska, delivered an earnest and at times impassioned lecture on his favorite subject, the alleged iniquities of the public utility holding companies. He was followed on the same subject by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana as the Senate continued to discuss the holding company bill under which such institutions would be forced out of existence after a five-year period of grace.

4. The House Military Affairs Committee reconsidered in executive session the vote of 13 to 12 by which it tabled proposed amendments to the TVA act vital to its power program. While the conservative opposition is in a strong position due to some rather startling irregularities in TVA's conduct during its first year of operation as revealed by a preliminary audit of the Comptroller General's office, it is expected the desired amendments will soon be forthcoming.

5. Besides passing the Commodity Exchange Bill, the House passed some 50 other minor measures including one limiting to 6,000,000 pounds annually the duty-free imports of jute twine from the Philippines during the coming three years.

Ready for Long Session

While this was still somewhat behind the pace Congress had achieved up until the fatal Monday when the Supreme Court threw the Constitution across the new-deal highway, it nevertheless marked a distinct recovery from the confusion and utter demoralization of last week, when nothing of any consequence was accomplished. During that week the House adjourned each day immediately after meeting while the Senate sat and talked.

In addition to the tangible accomplishment the opening of the new week found Democratic leaders in both Senate and House rededicated to the President's legislative program and convinced that with certain changes and eliminations to bring measures into conformity with the Supreme Court's views, most of it can still be enacted. The disposition is to keep Congress in session as late as the first of August should it be necessary to get the program completed.

Wagner Bill Delayed

While Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, is convinced that his labor disputes bill remains constitutional despite implications of the Schechter decision, it is widely believed that this measure will have to be dropped completely from the program or so modified as to lose its significance.

Leaders are confident, however, that the following remainder of the program can now be enacted without major change:

1. The holding company bill.
2. The social security bill.
3. Revised AAA amendments.
4. The omnibus banking bill.
5. A new revenue measure.
6. The TVA amendments bill.

Cotton Mills Maintain Code Wage and Hours

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The Cotton Textile Institute announced yesterday a survey had shown approximately 1500 mills, formerly covered by the cotton textile code, and employing more than 400,000 workers, were standing firm on their determination to maintain code wages and hours through the crisis precipitated by invalidation of NRA.

Reports from the Institute's field staff and from regional associations of manufacturers showed that with only two known exceptions, mills were operating without any change in either wage rates or work-hour schedules.

The Institute pointed out that one of the exceptions had reconsidered and announced its intention to revert to code wages and hours next week, and it suggested that this had "stiffened the determination of other hesitant mills to hold the line until an industry-wide policy can be evolved." The Institute said another firm which had revised wage and hour schedules had decided to return to code standards.

Retention of NRA Standards Attested in National Survey

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

CHICAGO, June 4—The 40-hour week and minimum wages live on.

Eight days after the United States Supreme Court threw out the hour and wage provisions of the National Recovery Act, a survey by the Associated Press today showed that while in some instances code hours and pay were discarded, for the most part employers have not only continued the former NIRA requirements but considered methods to restore their legality.

In several states employers and employers' associations gave assurance to employees and to President Roosevelt that they intended to continue on the Blue Eagle basis. Some went further and announced immediate increases in wages.

Decreases by "Small Fellows"

From the labor side, however, came charges that increasing numbers of firms were abandoning the 40-hour week and minimum wages. In several cities workmen in the first week outside the protective wings of the industrial eagle, had struck or threatened to, in protest against a return to the old scale.

It was labor, also, that asserted through state and city leaders that the wage changes—both up and down had been made principally by the "small fellows."

J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, said his State had reported six or eight firms contemplated changes and that in every case it was a "small" merchant.

Most of the large concerns, he said, were just standing by. This statement was borne out in reports from Pittsburgh, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, Denver, Kansas City, Dallas, Sioux Falls, S. D.; St. Paul, Portland, Ore.; Spokane and other cities in widely scattered parts of the nation.

Pledges of Support

Large industry's decision to continue code provisions during the period of uncertainty resulting from NRA invalidation was followed by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Directors of the Institute called upon individual units in the industry to maintain minimum hours and wages for the present.

Suporting retention of the provisions were announcements of wage increases made at Finley, Ohio, Salt Lake City, and by oil companies in Georgia, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Pledges of support of code hours and pay came from numerous varied fields of retail and wholesale Bakers in New England, dressmakers in Texas, retailers in St. Joseph, Mo., and a dozen chambers of commerce have publicly announced the standards must not be lowered.

Many leaders started working to retain the code provisions permanent. Henry I. Harriman, former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared he "should be glad to see Congress pass a revised NRA." In California, employers' associations rushed a draft of a new state recovery act to retain the code wages and hours.

Some Strikes Reported

The reports of discard of the blue-eagle requirements were as widely scattered as those from the other side, but in nearly every state were limited to such an extent that labor and trade association heads were able to list them specifically.

Strikes of employees, directly traceable to the abandonment of the 40-hour week were reported at Des Moines, Iowa, Cookeville, Tenn., and Lebanon, Penna.

At Des Moines, 240 workers of an electric switch factory walked out protesting a jump to 49½ hours a week from 40. At Lebanon 85 employees of a printing firm quit because of a return to 50-hour week. In both cases the weekly wages were to be unchanged. The Cookeville, Tenn., strike involved 128 workers at a shoe plant. Employees said proposed longer hours with a reduction in hourly wage rates caused the walkout.

Garment Firm to Deduct Ordered Wage Advance

MACON, Ga., June 4 (AP)—Garment workers at Happ Brothers Company here have been advised by the company that a 10 per cent wage increase, ordered into effect Jan. 28 and continued for 10 weeks, must be repaid to the company by the workers.

A published report said the 10 per cent increase was ordered by the National Administration Jan. 28, in addition to the original NRA code minimum. The increase will be deducted in small amounts from pay envelopes of the workers.

NRA Meeting Given Up By Maryland's Governor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4 (AP)—Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland last night gave up his idea of an immediate conference of the 48 governors to consider some action on the situation resulting from the Supreme Court's decision wiping out the NRA codes.

Mr. Nice had suggested that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York call such a meeting and his immediate reason for abandoning the proposal was a message from Mr. Lehman terming such a move "inadvisable" and declining to summon the gathering.

The Maryland Executive said that now, unless President Roosevelt called the governors to meet, the matter would have to wait until the annual governors' conference at Biloxi, Miss., June 13-15.

Arizona's Governor Puts Offer Up to President

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 4 (AP)—Gov. B. B. Moeur—declaring Arizona's support of the "spirit of the Blue Eagle"—suggested yesterday the governors of the various states first get President Roosevelt's ideas on the subject and then meet to discuss revival of business as outlined under the former NRA.

"My suggestion," Governor Moeur said, "is for all of the governors to ask President Roosevelt what he wants us to do, then we can hold our conferences either nationally or sectionally."

Iron and Steel Institute Defends Fair Practices

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute board of directors in a resolution called for individual units in the industry to maintain rates of pay, maximum hours of work, and standards of fair competition as set forth in the steel code, during the period of uncertainty resulting from invalidation of NRA.

The board also urged continued protection of the employee's right of collective bargaining.

Maryland Changes Reported

BALTIMORE, June 4 (AP)—Joseph P. McCurdy, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor and the Maryland - District of Columbia Federation of Labor, said yesterday he had received "at least 25" reports of employers changing wages and lengthening hours since the NRA decision by the Supreme Court. The labor head estimated 10,000 employees had been affected by the changes.

Schechter Fund Grows

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—Contributions continue to pour in here from many parts of the country for the fund to reimburse Joseph Schechter, Brooklyn poultry dealer, who spent all his resources in a successful court battle against the NRA. The campaign is being conducted by a Cambridge weekly newspaper.

Shoe Employees Pledge Aid

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 4 (AP)—More than 1700 employees of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company pledged their support to the factory management yesterday in its plan to continue operating the plant under NRA policies.

Hosiery Code Kept

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP)—Directors of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Association, Inc., at a meeting yesterday resolved to abide by the provisions of the hosiery code.

French Default Note To America Drafted

PARIS, June 4 (AP)—A note announcing France's sixth default in payment of her war debt to the United States is being drafted by Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister, for presentation in Washington June 15.

The Government expects shortly to receive from its Washington Embassy the United States semi-annual bill for payment, to which, previously, it has always replied that the validity was not contested and that it hoped a settlement eventually would be reached, but that, for the moment, France was unable to offer anything.

Sweepstake Operators Banned by Post Office

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—The Postoffice Department yesterday issued fraud orders denying the use of the mails to 267 operators of foreign sweepstakes. The department said the order marked a continuation of its proceedings against these lotteries.

The orders were directed at operators from Canada, the Irish Free State, Cuba, Bermuda, Belgium, France, and Luxemburg, who had brought their tickets to this country for distribution through the United States mail service.

Shirtmakers Strike To Keep Code Hours

By the Associated Press

Wilkes-Barre, Penna., June 3

WHEN told by their employers, the Cohen-Fein Shirt Manufacturing Company, that beginning today the plant would work a 45-hour week with wages remaining the same as under the cotton code, the 235 employees went on strike. Company officials declined to comment, but termed "incorrect" the charge of the strikers that the proposal would mean a 22 per cent wage reduction.

Later the company told the strikers it would agree to a 40-hour week with wages remaining as under the cotton code, or $13 a week minimum. The strikers informed the company they would accept nothing other than a continuation of the cotton code wages and working hours provisions.

Europe Sees Move For Stabilization Of Its Currencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 4—The statement of Joseph Caillaux, French Finance Minister, favoring the French move toward international currency stabilization, finds the situation here swinging definitely toward such a consummation.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs, representing orthodox British experts, issued a report here today on Italy's economic and financial position. This report, while abstaining from making any recommendation, contains facts and figures pointing to the conclusion that it may become necessary before long for Italy to reconsider its efforts hitherto made to maintain the lira's present gold parity.

Guilder and Pound

Yesterday's resignation from the Netherlands Cabinet of Minister of Economics Steenberghe because he was unable to convert his colleagues to devaluation of the guilder, is regarded here as pointing in a similar direction so far as the Netherlands is concerned.

The week-end Swiss referendum, though hailed as a temporary victory for maintenance of gold parity, is also regarded here as significant since it revealed a minority of as much as 42.6 per cent on the other side.

The British Government's attitude is still dominated by the recent declarations of Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain, conditioning stabilization of the pound by a demand for prior guarantees for the permanence of such an arrangement. But the belief is growing here that this condition is now on the way to being fulfilled.

France Pivotal

At least some London financial authorities have begun to think that this state of things would materialize if the franc's devaluation were effected to the extent of only from 15 to 20 per cent, with corresponding adjustment for the lira and guilder. British public opinion is being further prepared for early developments by the fact that influential London financial journals have begun to declare that yesterday's rally in the franc's exchange is only temporary.

Albion Demands More Fruit

English consumption of fresh fruits reached a high record of 95 pounds a person in the last year. Orange consumption in England was 24 pounds and bananas 12 pounds a person.

Changed NRA Is Proposed By Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

fits into the Administration's concern over the failure of its constitutional amendment proposal to stir a wide response of messages.

He declared:

"It does not seem fair to the Supreme Court to let matters rest where they are now.

"A law was badly written and the Court showed it could be rewritten to be good.

"A case of criminal prosecution was brought before the Court which found that, in its application to that case, the law could not send the accused to jail.

To Be Had for Asking

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For the time being, at any rate, the Government will not discharge the several thousand NRA workers, whose employment automatically terminates June 16 unless the law is continued. Coming from the White House yesterday Mr. Richberg explained that he had asked the President whether he should arrange for dismissal of these workers.

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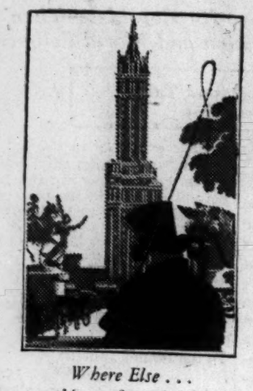

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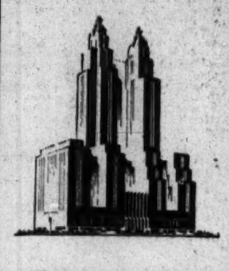

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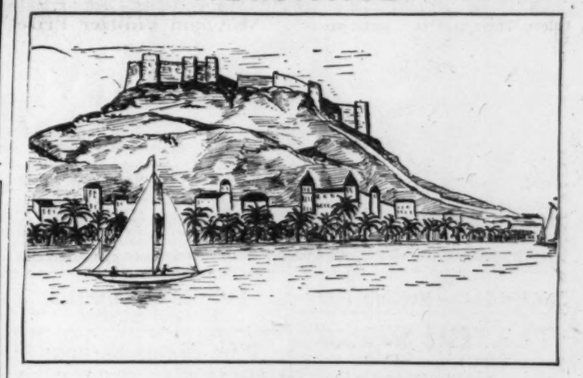

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

It Looked Like a Big Job to John

But How Easy When Mother Helped Him Go Right at It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IT'S such a big job to put away all my blocks," sighed four-year-old Johnny. "Couldn't you help me, mother?"

"Yes, I'll be glad to help you," agreed mother. "But, she added, "I believe you are mistaken in thinking it is a big job. Suppose we see how long it does take. Look at the clock. It is just ten minutes after four. Now let's see how quickly we can have them all put away."

That was a different way to look at it. It was fun now and together they went to work.

"There, we are all through!" the child exclaimed as the last block went into the box. "How long did it take, mother? How many minutes?"

"Just two," laughed mother. "That wasn't such a big job after all. It just looked big. It had you fooled, didn't it? That was a joke on you. Now that it is done so quickly you will have that much more time to play outdoors."

In telling of this incident, the mother said, "I believe I accomplished more toward helping John learn to pick up his toys cheerfully by this method than I could have done by insisting that he pick them up alone when it looked like such a big task to him. I took the matter as a simple learning situation instead of letting it develop into a disagreeable occasion as it might so easily have done. He had become tired of his play for it was getting late. No doubt the job of picking up his blocks did look big to him at that time, but I think I led him to learn from his own experience that it was not so big after all when it was once tackled with the intention of getting it done as quickly as possible. We even had a pleasant time doing it.

"If I had resorted to forcing him to do it, though, or trying to reason with him and assure him it was not a big job, he, no doubt, would have made of it a long and tedious task. It perhaps would even have led to punishment and he would have come to associate an unpleasant experience with the simple little chore of picking up after his play. The routine things we all do, whether we like them or not, should not assume such undue proportions, I think. I want John to learn the satisfaction of going right at these necessary tasks even if he does not like them, and so clearing the way for other things he may be more eager to do."

There are individual ways, many good ways indeed, of handling such situations. The chief need is that of being alert to turn them into simple little occasions for learning, just as this mother did.

In one home where there were three children and where it had become necessary to cut down on expenses, the need of being more economical in the use of electricity became apparent. This was the kind of situation, too, that might easily have led to friction in the home and to scoldings for those who were careless about remembering to turn out lights. But here again the mother used the problem simply as a learning situation.

She called the children together one evening as they returned from school. She explained to them how high the electric bill was and how she and their father felt they needed part of the money that was going for it to spend on other things. How would it be possible to cut down on expense there? Would they help her plan?

They were eager to. They talked over how lights should be turned off promptly when not in use, and how fewer lights might be used in the evening if all would gather in the living room. Then the mother brought up the problem of how she could be more economical in the use of her electric stove and iron. Maybe there were meals she could cook that would be just as wholesome but less expensive of fuel than some others. Would the children care to look up recipes for her with this thought in mind? Would it be advisable for the boys to change to old shirts when they went out to play ball after school instead of wearing their school shirts that required careful ironing? Such questions were raised.

When they had talked it over in this way, each one wrote down on a piece of paper his suggestions of ways in which the electric bill might be reduced. These papers were turned over to dad in the evening and were a pleasant surprise to him. He added a few suggestions of his own and delighted the children by showing them how to read the electric meter so that each one might discover for himself each night just how much electricity had been used. In this way the family did succeed in cutting down their bill and had a good time doing it, as well.

Situations like these are common in all our homes. They can be used as opportunities for bringing out, in a happy, helpful way, the qualities of orderliness, promptness, thrift, or whatever the particular circumstance calls for. They hold rich possibilities, too, for encouraging the growth of comradeship and co-operation between all the members of the family circle.

VIOLA HOLLEY

Keystone, London

A Class of Small Boys Being Taught Color Blending at a London County Council Elementary School in One of the Poorer Parts of the City. In This Class, Emphasis Is Placed on Expression Through Color, and Each Boy Who Enters Straightway Dips His Brush Into a Paint Box. By Cutting Up Large Books of Wall Paper, the Pupils Learn to Match Not Only Shades, but Patterns. Some of the Pupils Have Turned Out Such Good Work That It May Be Decided to Institute Art Scholarships for Younger Children Than at Present

Through Brush and Paint Box

Confidence Won in Art Class Helps in Other School Studies

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

I HAVE just spent an hour in an art class. Not, unfortunately, as a student. My great regret from start to finish was that I was not a student; that I was not offered a brush and a paint box and allowed to try my hand. But there it was—I was only permitted to watch, and to wish that, for the hour at least, I might have changed places with one of the untidy and rather grubby little boys who sat so obviously absorbed at their work.

The art class was held at a London County Council elementary school in one of the poorer parts of the city. It was attended by young people who, technically, are known as "junior boys"—boys, that is, of between 9 and 11 years of age—and it was under the instruction of an artist who has spent time in evolving a special method of teaching.

The method is described as one which "develops the appreciation of form through color"—which is quite a good description although a little indefinite.

When the average child arrives at the artist's class—he is nine years old at the time—he brings with him what he calls a knowledge of "drawing." He can, as a rule, hold a pencil and make marks with it — hard marks, made hardly. He is tremendously anxious to be neat, having been taught the virtues of neatness since he was five years old; tremendously anxious not to make a "mess." Oddly enough, however, the artist wants him to make a mess. The first thing he encourages him to do is to make a really abominable mess, letting himself go in every direction in order that he may gain acquaintance for the first time with that delicious sense of freedom which must precede self-expression.

The artist begins by drawing a large picture in chalk upon a blackboard—a village scene, probably, with cottages and fields mounting to distant hills. On a sheet of paper, the child copies the picture in pencil, using his own ideas and quite regardless of rules. Nobody minds if the lines are crooked, or out of proportion, or unbalanced. Such things do not count. The only thing that does count is that he should get busy with his paints, and that quickly.

He has a small paint box—every child in the class has that—with six colors, two reds, two blues, a yellow and a veridian green which produces a color like that of a peacock. With these he commences to enjoy himself, laying brilliant washes across his paper, making red houses stand out against fields of a color which never yet existed in fact and tumbling heavy green trees up against a sky of royal blue.

That is what the artist describes as the "first stage," and he assured me that it is a stage of the greatest importance since, in a few short hours, it serves to disabuse the child of every idea about "drawing" he has held before.

The second stage pursues the same plan, but into it there is introduced a notion that, besides color, objects should have form. Accordingly washes are gathered together by means of surrounding brush lines which produce an effect much like that of the leaded panes of a stained glass window and serve to draw things into some sort of order.

Then comes the idea of shadow—this is the third stage—when sides of houses which face away from the sun take on deeper tones, and trees become round instead of merely flat. By this time, the artist said, the child is pretty fully alive to the meaning of color and entirely broken of any fear of it. He invites depth, he revels in richness, he is bold in the treatment of his picture with a boldness which, hitherto, has been foreign to him. Moreover, a sense of perspective has dawned—it was the making of shadows which caused it. Remember, the child has received no direct teaching; he "feels" his way into a comprehension of distance and the lines that make for it.

After this there is only one more stage, the application to still life of all that has been learned. In this process it is discovered that backgrounds can be induced to make shapes on their own account, that they can be atmospheric, offering unrivaled opportunity for expression.

The artist told me a number of interesting things. He said that he had fallen upon the discovery that the liberation of the child in matters of hand-work liberated him in every other direction. He said that the child who had lost the fear of putting colors together, who had ceased to be troubled by lines which could not claim to be exact reproductions of the things he saw, also lost his fear and troubled self-criticism in regard to other school subjects, such as history and geography, reading and grammar—even to arithmetic. The child gained greater confidence in his games, he became more reliable, less reserved.

"I have known children," he said, "who have been classed in their schools as of 'retarded development' but who, with creative instincts set free, have suddenly lighted upon that very important thing called self-respect and have made good."

He picked up a bundle of daringly colored pictures and began turning them over. "Every one of these means liberation to somebody," he said. "I knew a boy once who was hopelessly bullied by an entire school. He discovered he could paint—crudely, perhaps, but satisfactorily to himself. He has become the right-hand man of a firm of decorators. That is how the thing works."

F. M. LOVELL

Courtesy of the Junior Camp of Teela-Wooket, Roxbury, Vermont

Wouldn't You Vote Her a Good Camper?

She is probably "full of it," but back of the evident ability to keep things humming, notice that straightforward look. She, and others like her, can be found in every good camp. They form wholesome friendships, beneficial to themselves and others. They help the child who tends toward oversensitiveness to be more normal, and the child who has grown a bit secretive or deceptive, to admire open-faced honesty and have the courage to achieve it.

Yenching to Enter New Field of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping

TO provide "interneships" for rural relief workers is the object of plans formulated for correlating the rural reconstruction activities now being carried on by Dr. Y. C. James Yen's "mass education" movement at Tinghsien, Hopei province, and by Yenching University here.

Yenching, which is supported largely by American funds, is now working out courses in rural reconstruction which will be open to students next year. After graduation the students will enter upon an "interneship" at Tsinghsien consisting of actual field work, after which they will be available for service in various rural reconstruction centers throughout China.

"This closer co-operation between Tinghsien and Yenching will not affect the present reconstruction programs of either institution," Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching, explained. "It is intended to co-ordinate our activities in a field which we feel is becoming more and more important in the rebuilding of China's national welfare. Our experts will serve interchangeably and we can in a very real sense learn from each other as we develop our technique in this field."

"Yenching has resolved to identify itself more closely with the reconstruction movement," President Stuart said. "We feel that it provides us with an outlet for our desire to train for social service rather than for personal advancement. It will probably mean a reorientation along lines emphasizing the relief of human distress and national danger.

"Effort toward character-building based on the challenge to good citizenship or some other form of patriotic appeal depends too largely upon the stimulus of nationalistic emotions and in any case do not have enough constructive outlets. We want to do more for the moral and spiritual welfare of the students and thus for the country.

"More and more it has seemed to us that the solution lay in identifying ourselves with the awakening concern over rural reconstruction. We feel that an intimate relationship with Dr. Yen's movement ought to vitalize our interest in the less fortunate masses, giving a dynamic quality to the concept of service enshrined in our motto—'Freedom through Truth for Service.'"

Canadian Student Accepts Last Week's Challenge

Nothing Important to Say, He Confides—Then Discusses Courage, Consideration and World Fellowship

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Province of Ontario, Canada

Dear Friends:

It has been with much interest that I have followed the Youth Round Table discussions as they have appeared each Tuesday in the Monitor. And since you have recently appealed to the young men to express their views and not let the "girls do all the talking," I have been spurred to the fore, not because I have anything of much importance to say, but more in defense of my sex, that the girls be not permitted to out-talk the men.

My experience since leaving school and home at the age of 17, eight years ago, has been a varied one, fraught at times with discouragement, but never without a valuable lesson at each turn of events. It was before the crash of '29 when life held out such promise for every youth venturing for the first time to establish himself in the business world. We are fully acquainted, however, with what has taken place in the last five years. Staff-reducing, salary-cutting, and vacations without pay have come to be regarded as the order of our times, and although we have protested against such practice we have been obliged to hold our peace or join the ranks of those less fortunate.

Youth today is faced with many problems, problems not our own, problems that have been brought about by the mistakes of those who have gone before. We want peace, not war, and I believe I speak for the majority of young people today. We want homes of our own, happiness, friendships, freedom, and their security, but in many cases these are being denied us because our superiors and our governments are burdened with the debt caused by the last war, and, it would appear, too occupied in building up a national defense system in preparation for the next.

However, among those with whom it has been my privilege to associate there seems to be a noticeable lack of despondency, and seldom a trace of bitterness, but in their stead, determination to succeed, a willingness to take things as they are and adjust themselves to the circumstances as they find them, and, not least in importance, a keen sense of humor. One friend remarked to me only yesterday: "This depression has done one thing for us, it has brought us down to our own level." How true! We have found ourselves, we've had to stop and think and to consider others, we have had to make fifty cents purchase a form of entertainment to replace that which formerly cost us several times as much. And we have done it.

Regardless of what has happened, we can still face the future with hope and enthusiasm, even though it seems to offer little apart from unemployment, war debts, and uncertainty. Just what the solution to these various problems may be is work for someone more competent than myself. I find it easier to ask the questions. I trust that when the reins of government are handed down to us we will not forget these past few years and the lessons they have brought. Let us banish strife as detrimental to world peace, tear down the idea that there are barriers of race, nationality, color, religious beliefs, and live the lives of normal human beings, practicing to the fullest of our understanding and ability the true meaning of world fellowship.

(Mr.) H. C.

It is good to hear from Canada. Our Round Table circle widens. And now we add a word on education from a student in one of the colleges in the American South.—Chairman.

To the Round Table:

Florida

As a student at a so-called "rich man's college" I find that some of my fellow students are rather concerned over the possibility of the Government's further encroachment upon private fortunes, as they see it. Amongst this group, of course, there is no particular alarm about getting a job.

Of course there is a larger and more important group who are definitely concerned over the prospects which attend graduation. Some have managed to get jobs during their vacations which they hope will lead to something permanent. But most of them seem to feel that the liberal arts college does not prepare for employment. The best it can do is to furnish one or more interests which they hope it will be their fortune to follow up. In the meantime, the college senior expects to wait, to pull all the possible strings, get all the possible letters of introduction, see all the possible people and hope for the best. The emphasis today, at least in professional fields, seems to be on more training than in the past, and so there are many who regard college as merely a step toward graduate study. I think there are many young men and women who will agree with me that college merely gives certain leads which if followed may result in a richer life but will not necessarily be of any assistance in the actual task of earning a living. It may and should enrich the individual's background, but as for helping him to sell tires or run factories or be a broker, a college training means almost nothing.

Here are a few things which might help a high school student contemplating college: if you have a special interest in further schooling or if it will be no privation to your families to send you to college, go ahead. Otherwise try getting a job or waiting around for a year or so. This may sound like a waste of time, but it is not nearly so much so as that which occurs in many colleges and universities. College is, after all, the means, not the end. Travel, reading, working from the bottom to the top in some industrial house may be just as important. One sees hundreds of graduates who have passed through four years of "education" and have apparently been left entirely untouched. College may in most instances give a background, but it is absurd to regard it in the culture-in-four-easy-years light.

If you are naturally shy and unsocial, go to a small college, where you will have a chance of getting into things. And wherever you go, choose professors rather than courses. This is not usually possible during the freshman year and is generally not approved by the authorities but it is one of the important secrets of getting the most out of one's studies.

(Mr.) J. B.

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Anthologies, Good and Bad

THERE are brave fellows who cannot abide the breaking up of their favorite authors, and who will not open a book that does not flow page by page in a continuous stream from the beginning to the end. I respect them while I do not imitate them. Every time I discover, in a catalogue or in a bookshop, a collection of prose or poetry by different hands I am delighted, and must needs find the pence which will add it to my shelves. So far have I carried this love of anthologies that I have journeyed half round the world with half-a-dozen paper-backed "One Hundred Choice Selections," each of which originally cost thirty cents but for which I paid only two cents apiece. They were published in the seventies, when literary taste, I presume, was at its lowest level; and when it was regarded as elevating and entertaining to proceed from The Battle of Bunker Hill to Baby's First Tooth. Mr. Caudle submitted to his curtain lecture, before I turned the leaf to The American Flag; and I was edified by Life's Battle, or moved by the exploit of William Tell:

"Be firm, my boy," was all he said.
The apple left the stripling's head;
Ha! Ha! 'Tis cleft!
And so it was, and Tell was free. . . .

I would like, some day, to write about these "gems" which, in the language of the publisher, embraced "fine specimens of oratory, popular patriotic effusions, thrilling sentiment, impassioned eloquence, tender pathos, and sparkling humor." But do not suppose that I shall poke fun at the address of the Indian Chief to the White Settler, or at the parody of the Old Oaken Bucket. I am grateful for The Puzzled Dutchman and for The Blacksmith's Story, for the Dumb-Waiter and for Tim Twinkelton's Twins. If one cannot be low-brow (to use an expressive colloquialism) one misses a lot of fun. Yet the gift of being low-brow is not possessed by all; many would be low-brow who are merely condescending. For me, I enjoy immensely, in this tabloid form, the naïve emotion and the childish fun of illiteracy. The condition, however, of my enjoyment is that nothing drags on for more than two pages.

* * *

AMONG THE MANY scores of anthologies which stand, a ragged regiment, in my library, I think I have most read Knights' Half Hours with the Best Authors. My own edition is in four thick volumes, and is dated 1849. There is an extract for every day in the year, and on every seventh day there is a sermon, by Bishop Hall, Jeremy Taylor, George Herbert, Hooker, Latimer, Doddridge or Pascal. In between, for weekday reading, there may be a chronicle of Froissart, or an incident from the life of Gustavus Adolphus, or an ode by Coleridge, or a speech by Canning, or an essay by Charles Lamb, or a scene by Massinger, or a dissertation by Macaulay. Mostly, I confess, I relished these "half-hours" in bed; and there are a number of writers whom I should never have known except in this shape—or, at any rate, whom I should never have re-read since my boyhood. I recall, among my earliest treasures, an Enfield's Speaker. It is many years since I have seen it, but for the sake of old times I should love to come across a copy today. For all I know (indeed I am sure it is so), it may be sententious and completely out of tune with modern feeling. But my own gratitude survives all changes of mood and fashion in literature. Happily, I did recover Blair on Rhetoric some time ago; and found it, for all its pedantry, still interesting because it is stuffed, like a boy's pudding, with plums.

* * *

YET WHEN I SAY I have an inordinate thirst for anthologies, of every sort and size, ill-made and well-made, low-brow and high-brow, ancient and modern, I acknowledge my preference for those compiled by men and women of true but eclectic taste. There were, for example, got together after the war admirable volumes of the "broadsheets" distributed by the enterprise of the London Times to the soldiers in the trenches. There they were, these soldiers, in grime and in discomfort and in danger, and they could still have sent to them flyleafs on thin paper, inspiring or delightful passages from the Book of Job to the Travels with a Donkey of Stevenson. In the roar of the guns they kept the playful mind that is exempt of fear—playful enough to muse with Izaak Walton, or chew the apothegms of Bacon, or swashbuckle with d'Artagnan, or be fantastic with my Uncle Toby, or sit down with Mr. Mantalini to breakfast, or sing the great choruses of Shelley, or ride on alligators in South America with Waterton, or ponder over the parables of Jesus. They were ready to stand stalwart by Bunyan's Faithful, or to listen to the superb speech (I take it to be the most superb speech in literature) of Socrates to his judges. Marryat or Matthew Arnold, their playful minds could comprehend; and they were not imprisoned by the dismal horizon of their own hard lot, but had their imaginations set free to wander in the immeasurable spaces of human experience.

* * *

PERHAPS THAT IS the supreme function of literature, to unfetter us from our own petty personalities—or (which is another way of saying the same thing) of enlarging our personalities, as Whitman sang, so that they may contain multitudes. But while we should not neglect the many opportunities of sustained self-forgetfulness from cover to cover, there are incomparable "odd moments" to be snatched from the daily round, by dips in the lucky bag of the Golden Treasury, or the Oxford Book of English Verse, or the faultless series of poetry books in the World's Classics. Personally, I am particularly fond of an anthology made by John Drinkwater which starts with Geoffrey Chaucer and finishes with William Morris, and in between ranges from Edmund Spenser, Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Robert Herrick, John Milton, William Blake, to William Butler Yeats, John Masefield, W. H. Davies, Rupert Brooke, Alice Meynell, and others whom we may have met. Why should we not snatch our poetry thus? Be sure that every dip brings up a prize that will enhearten and enrich you.

When I was young, I was helped beyond computing by the English publicist, W. T. Stead, who brought out little orange-covered booklets of fifty pages with the general title of The Penny Poets. That is the proper price for poets; by which I do not mean that they are not worth infinitely more, but that we should be able to procure them cheaply. They should be priceless in both senses of the word, or they do not fulfill their mission as poets.

* * *

INTO MY POCKET I used to slip the Greek Anthology, which is perhaps the most endurable of all anthologies. And I trust it will be put to my credit that never have I been among those who despised the unfortunate Dodd's Beauties of Shakespeare. Fortified by a noble letter from Dr. Johnson, the unhappy man met a felon's fate; but not before he had proved himself to be among the most enlightened and sensitive men of his generation, whose labors I, for one, still appreciate.

Yes, when I look around my library, I see that one whole wall is lined with anthologies, or commentaries which are almost anthologies by the extent and the number of their citations; and I think that, were I compelled to surrender the rest or the anthologies, I should choose to keep the anthologies, good, bad, and indifferent, not merely for the passages they contain, but because those passages have a new content and significance when jumbled, higgledy-piggledy, in a literary surprise-packet.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Arch

Who has not found his roses blown?
His rill by early summer dried?
Or mourned a time untimely gone,
And much beside?

Who has not seen through others' eyes
A country that he might have named?
And heard his indolent surmise
By strangers claimed?

Who has not cried "Too late! Too late!"?
—Pass through your dreaming like an arch!
Even the high stars may not wait
Upon the march.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Alinari, Florence

"LA BELLA," BY PARMIGIANINO: *In the National Museum, Naples*

THIS lovely portrait, by the painter Parmigianino, known as "La Bella," hangs in the National Museum of Naples. It well exemplifies that "grace" which has rightly been regarded as "the chief artistic endowment" of this artist.

Parmigianino, whose real name was Francesco Mazzuoli, was born in Parma in 1504 and took from that city the name under which he has become celebrated. Vasari describes him as "liberally endowed with the richest gifts of a painter," and as "giving his figures a certain sweetness and lightness of pose peculiar to him." He also, after extolling the "delicate vivacity" characteristic of Correggio's work, his way of depicting hair "in a manner unknown before, for it had previously been hard and dry, while his was soft and downy, the separate hairs polished so that they seemed of gold and more beautiful than natural ones, which were surpassed by his coloring," remarks that Parmigianino "did the like, surpassing him in many respects in grace, ornament and fine style, as many of his paintings show, the faces laughing, the eyes speaking, the very pulses seeming to beat, just as his brush pleased."

Brought up by two uncles "with care as becomes a Christian and a gentleman," young Francesco, as soon as he was given a pen with which to learn to write, began to draw; so that by the age of sixteen he had already "accomplished miracles" in this field. His short career (1504-1540) was productive of many paintings, and he worked always with the endeavor to progress further toward the fulfillment of his own ideals, being described as having made many studies of the same figure, in order to get the greatest beauty in form, ornament and drapery.

This lovely portrait of a young woman, the beautiful oval face illuminated by the great dark eyes, one delicate hand bare, the other gloved, is, in its poise, its grace, its luminous quality and the exquisite detail of the rich and glowing costume, a fine example of this painter's work and well exemplifies what Venturi describes as the "elegance and subtlety of Parmigianino's slim noble forms."

Universal Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"UNIVERSAL Love is the divine way in Christian Science." These words are found on page 266 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. When one takes up the study of this Science for physical healing, or, perhaps, for the overcoming of loneliness and depression, one may admit that "universal Love is the divine way," but may not be able to see that it is his way. Before one has progressed very far in this study, however, he finds that man's way is God's way, for God is Love and All-in-all. Can infinite Love be anything short of universal?

Learning to love universally is a process of unfoldment. As the student comes to know more about God as the creator of infinite good, he begins to see the unreality of evil, and therefore he more intelligently loves God and His creation. By degrees, he learns to love more than his family and a circle of particular friends and business associates, and reflects love to all. This loving includes people of all races and creeds, and even those whom one has regarded as enemies.

The tendency is to hate those who hate us, and who seem to be working against us. Christian Science makes it clear that in reality there is no enemy to hate. In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 8), "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect." On this subject the teaching of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, is unmistakably clear: "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you" (Matthew 5:43, 44). In the light of this teaching, what justification is there for hating anyone? None at all! And, furthermore, we have the affirmative command to love our enemies.

In order to love universally, we must first see man in his true relationship to God. God is Spirit. Therefore, His creation, man and the universe, is spiritual. Spiritual man is not an isolated being, harboring unloving thoughts; he is the image of Love.

In dealing with what is known as race prejudice, it may be helpful to use an illustration. The writer knows of one who had a dislike for the people of a certain nation, due, perhaps, to contact with a few individuals who had been taken as representative of that nation. When she went to visit that country and met its people in their own homes, she found that not only was it a land of beautiful scenery but its people were unusually courteous, honest, and friendly. Although she could not speak their language, she saw love expressed to her in their smiling faces, and in thoughtfulness and consideration which speak a universal tongue.

When, through the study and application of Christian Science, we enter the realm of spiritual thinking, and become acquainted with the spiritual real man as he dwells in his true home, the consciousness of Love, we find him upright, pure, loving, and lovable, reflecting only Godlike qualities. Error is then seen as false belief, no part of spiritual man, the only man there is in reality.

As we ourselves strive to express more of the qualities which constitute spiritual man, gradually bringing our every thought and act into submission to divine Love, we also see more of spiritual man reflected all about us. As our horizon widens from the narrowness of a material viewpoint to the breadth and freedom of spirituality, we are lifted above many of the problems which hitherto have beset us. Especially are we lifted above the belief of loneliness and lack of friends into the substantial companionship of right ideas.

Christian Science teaches us how to look out upon the world from the standpoint of universal Love, how to reflect divine Love as impartially as the sun sends out its rays of light; and this leads us to see all mankind as children of the Father-Mother God, thus bringing healing to all whom our thoughts touch; and an ever-widening circle of friendship is our inevitable reward. When we are able to do this healing work, we know that we are learning to love, in a measure, as God loves us. And the prayer which then ascends to "our Father which art in heaven" is an all-inclusive prayer, bringing with it the healing not only of individuals, but also of nations.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Mac'Ille Michael—What Does It Mean?

ALL Highland names have a Gaelic origin, and many of them have picturesque meanings which call up vivid images of the past and romantic surroundings. Those with the prefix Mac (Gaelic for *son of*) are especially poetical in some instances. There is Macnamara, which means son of the sea, and MacTalla, son of the echo; MacKechnie is son of the horse-lord; MacKiven, son of the little saint, and MacPhie, son of the little black one. These are only a few of the examples of the names in this group, but many could still be cited with ancient and lovely derivations.

Other surnames, not having the prefix Mac and yet being associated with it, are Carmichael, Anglicized from Mac'Ille Michael, the son of the servant, or follower of St. Michael; Galbraith—Mac an Breatainneach, the son of the Briton; Munro—Mac an Rothaich, the son of the wheelwright; Lindsay—MacCloisich, the son of the cloth worker; Dewar—Mac an Diobarach, the son of the stranger, or alien; and Leitch—Mac an Letiche, the son of the doctor.

Then there is the gille group—gille meaning servant or follower. The name Gillies is derived from Gill'Iosa—servant or follower of Jesus; Gilchrist—Gille Chriosd, servant or follower of Christ; Gillespie—Gille Easbuig, servant or follower of the Bishop; Gilmour—Mhic'Ille Mhoire, son of the servant, or follower of St. Mary; and Gilbert—Gill'am Bard, servant or follower of the bard.

Several other well-known Highland names have originated as nicknames, bestowed owing to some pronounced feature possessed by the recipient. For instance, Campbell came from Cambeul—wry-mouthed; Bain from bhan, fair; Bowie, also Boyd, from bhuie, yellow; Dow, from dubh, black; Donn, from donn, brown; Begg, from beg, little; Moir, and Muir, from mor, big; Malloch, heavy eye-browed; Stronach, large-nosed; and Mallard, high-browed, and so on.

Gaelic nicknames are not easily forgotten; and long after the person so dubbed is gone, his sobriquet lives on. Thus, to this day, worthies of the past century known in the Western Isles are referred to as Dugald Taillear—Dugald the tailor; Mairi Riobach—Towsy Mary; Calum an Giomach—Malcolm of the Lobsters; Katie Bhuidhe—yellow-haired Katie; Donnacha Bhan an Dreas—Fair Duncan of the brambles. All these titles have associations of their own, perhaps not known to the younger generation; but, owing to their frequent use by the older folk in conversation and at *ceilidh*, they are perpetuated until they become almost legendary.

E. F.

Allumfassende Liebe

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALLUMFASSENDE Liebe ist der göttliche Weg in der Christlichen Wissenschaft". So schreibt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 266 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Wer sich in diese Wissenschaft zu vertiefen beginnt, um körperliche Heilung zu finden oder vielleicht um Einsamkeit und Niedergeschlagenheit zu überwinden, wird wohl zugeben, daß „allumfassende Liebe der göttliche Weg ist"; aber er kann vielleicht nicht einsehen, daß es sein Weg ist. Schon ehe man in diesem Ergründen sehr weit vorgeschritten ist, findet man jedoch, daß Gottes Weg des Menschen Weg ist; denn Gott ist die Liebe und das All in allem. Kann die unendliche Liebe weniger als allumfassend sein?

Allumfassend lieben lernen ist ein Entfaltungsvorgang. Wenn der Schüler mehr über Gott als Schöpfer des unendlich Guten weiß, beginnt er die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen zu sehen, und er liebt daher Gott und Seine Schöpfung mit mehr Verständnis. Nach und nach lernt er außer seiner Familie und einem Kreise besonderer Freunde und Mitarbeiter noch andere lieben und widerspiegelt allen gegenüber Liebe. Dieses Lieben schließt Menschen aller Rassen und aller Glaubensbekenntnisse und sogar diejenigen in sich, die man als Feinde betrachtet hat.

Wir neigen dazu, diejenigen zu hassen, die uns hassen und gegen uns vorzugehen scheinen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft macht klar, daß es in Wirklichkeit keinen Feind zu hassen gibt. In "Miscellaneous Writings" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 8): „Betrachte einfach das als deinen Feind, was das Christusbild, das du widerspiegeln solltest, befleckt, entstellt und herabsetzt". Was Christus Jesus, der Wegweiser, hierüber lehrte, ist unverkennbar klar: „Ihr habt gehört, daß gesagt ist: ‚Du sollst deinen Nächsten lieben und deinen Feind hassen'. Ich aber sage euch: Liebet eure Feinde; segnet, die euch fluchen; tut wohl denen, die euch hassen; bittet für die, so euch beleidigen und verfolgen" (Matth. 5, 43.44). Welche Berechtigung, jemand zu hassen, haben wir im Lichte dieser Lehre? Nicht die geringste! Und außerdem haben wir das bestimmte Gebot, unsere Feinde zu lieben.

Um allumfassend zu lieben, müssen wir den Menschen zuerst in seiner wahren Beziehung zu Gott sehen. Gott ist der Geist. Daher ist Seine Schöpfung, der Mensch und das Weltall, geistig. Der geistige Mensch ist kein einsames Wesen, das lieblose Gedanken beherbergt; er ist das Ebenbild der Liebe.

Um uns über das, was Rassenvorurteil genannt wird, klar zu werden, dürfte sich uns eine Veranschaulichung als hilfreich erweisen. Eine Bekannte des Verfassers hatte gegen ein gewisses Volk eine Abneigung, die vielleicht vom Umgang mit einigen Leuten herrührte, nach denen sie jenes Volk beurteilte. Als sie in jenes Land reiste und mit den Menschen dort in ihrem Familienkreise verkehrte, fand sie, daß es nicht nur ein Land vor hervorragender Schönheit war, sondern daß auch die Menschen außergewöhnlich höflich, ehrlich und freundlich waren. Obgleich sie ihre Sprache nicht sprechen konnte, sah sie in ihren freundlichen Mienen, in der ihr erwiesenen Aufmerksamkeit und Rücksicht, die eine allgemein verständliche Sprache sprechen, Liebe ausgedrückt.

Wenn wir durch Ergründen und Anwenden der Christlichen Wissenschaft in das Reich geistigen Denkens kommen und mit dem geistigen, wirklichen Menschen, wie er in seinem wahren Heim, dem Bewußtsein der Liebe, wohnt, vertraut werden, finden wir, daß er rechtschaffen, rein, liebevoll und liebenswürdig ist und nur göttliche Eigenschaften widerspiegelt. Dann erkennen wir den Irrtum als falsche Annahme, die nicht zum geistigen Menschen, dem einzigen Menschen, den es in Wirklichkeit gibt, gehört.

Wenn wir selber bestrebt sind, die Eigenschaften, aus denen der geistige Mensch besteht, besser zum Ausdruck zu bringen, indem wir jeden Gedanken und jede Handlung nach und nach der göttlichen Liebe unterordnen, sehen wir auch in unserer ganzen Umgebung mehr vom geistigen Menschen widergespiegelt. In dem Maße, wie sich unser Gesichtskreis von der Enge eines materiellen Standpunktes zu der Ausdehung und Freiheit der Geistigkeit erweitert, erheben wir uns über viele Probleme, die uns vorher bedrängt haben. Insbesondere erheben wir uns über den Glauben an Einsamkeit und Mangel an Freunden zu der echten Gesellschaft rechter Ideen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns die Welt vom Standpunkte der allumfassenden Liebe aus sehen; sie lehrt uns die göttliche Liebe so unparteiisch widerspiegeln wie die Sonne ihre Lichtstrahlen aussendet. Das läßt uns alle Menschen als Kinder des Vater-Mutter-Gottes sehen, wodurch wir denen, die mit unserem Denken in Berührung kommen, Heilung bringen. Und ein immer größer werdender Freundeskreis ist unser unausbleiblicher Lohn. Wenn wir fähig sind, diese Heilarbeit zu tun, wissen wir, daß wir einigermaßen lieben lernen, wie Gott uns liebt. Dann ist unser Gebet nu „unserem Vater in dem Himmel" ein allumfassendes Gebet, das nicht nur einzelnen sondern auch Völkern Heilung bringt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Mystery of the Mayans

THERE is almost as much mystery about the breakdown of Mayan civilization as there is about its origin and as there is about the mysterious abandonment of the southern cities of Honduras and Guatemala toward the end of the fifth or beginning of the sixth century A. D.

There seems to be no doubt that some of the Mayan cities in the interior and several on the eastern coast of Yucatan were occupied when the first Spanish discoverers arrived. Juan Diaz, sailing-master of the expedition of Juan de Grijalva, which explored the east coast of Yucatan for Spain in 1518, reported citing a city on the coast "so large, that Seville would not have seemed more considerable nor better; one saw there a very large tower; on the shore was a great swarm of Indians, who bore two standards which they raised and lowered to signal us to approach them. The commander did not wish it." This is generally believed to have been the city of Tuluum.

The relation of the modern Mayas to the ancient temple-builders is one of the outstanding facets of the entire riddle. There can be no doubt that the natives of the Yucatan peninsula to-day are descended from the great builders. Again and again one sees a native cutting leaves of henequen for the sisal fiber of commerce . . . who is the living replica of the intaglio figures on the walls of old temples darkened by centuries of smoking incense. The modern native speaks a language called Maya, but they do not write it, and it has been put into writing only by ethnologists, who of course use Latin characters.

The natives cannot read the ancient hieroglyphs at all, and can tell the white explorer virtually nothing about *los Antiguos* (the ancients). But unwittingly they often reveal to the investigator irrefutable evidence of their connection with the race that built Copan and Chichen Itza. For example, the archaeologist finds in one of the three codices or in a scene carved or painted on a temple wall the representation of certain ancient ceremonies in progress. Then, living among one of the few branches of the Mayas who still keep themselves fairly uncontaminated by the white man's civilization, he gains their confidence until he is permitted to see the performance of a religious rite that exhibits unmistakable analogies to the others.

Do you begin to see the fascination of this game of anthropology?

There is a pathos in the way the natives jealously watch over their ancient temples, a fact with which every explorer is familiar. Again and again I have stumbled upon some crumbling shrine, far from the nearest native village, and have begun to photograph it or draw a plan of it, only to have a silent red man saunter out of the bush and hang around suspiciously until I left the neighborhood.—GREGORY MASON, in "Columbus Came Late." (New York: Century.)

Singing Out of Doors

I HEAR the voices
Of girls and boys
Singing together.
A joyful noise
Comes floating over
The cherry trees,
Sweeter than murmurs
Of honey bees;
Sweeter than carols
Of birds at dawn;
Fresher than dewdrops
Upon the lawn;
Clearer than ripples
Along the stream;
Lovely as rainbows,
Bright as a dream.
I hear young voices,
Happy and high,
Flinging their gladness
Into the sky.

MARGARET ASHMUN

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AND
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With
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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Again Advance Over Broad Front in New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Bullish Price Trend Prevails In Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Traders today were just a little more bullish.

Meaning that more stocks sold with a plus sign after them than was the case yesterday.

And the volume of business was a little larger.

About 800,000 shares changed hands.

It was figured that as the market had a fairly good recovery yesterday after last week's falling away it was in for still further upward progress before another setback.

Back of it all was the feeling that business recovery cannot longer be impeded, and from now on it will be on the uptrend, aside from the usual seasonal quietude during the summer months.

The advance today covered nearly all groups which was very encouraging.

Gains of 3 to 5 points were made by Gillette preferred, Corn Products, Amerada, American Chicle and Minneapolis Moline preferred.

Two to three-point gainers included duPont, Foster Wheeler preferred, Hazel Atlas Glass, Collins & Aikman preferred, Columbia Pictures, Continental Can, Union Pacific, United Carbon, U. S. Steel preferred, American Crystal Sugar preferred, American Can, American Locomotive, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, Shell Union Oil preferred, Spiegel-May-Stern, Standard Oil of New Jersey, National Supply, Ingersoll Rand and U. S. Smelting.

Bonds of a secondary rating followed the price course of stocks to a certain extent. U. S. Governments were laggards. Corporate issues of prime ratings were a little firmer. Foreigners were mixed, Italian 7s selling off rather sharply.

Among the commodities wheat, corn, cotton and sugar were higher. Active foreign demand sent cotton up $2 a bale at one time. An advance of 2 cents a bushel in Liverpool wheat forced Chicago wheat prices upward.

There seems to be a determination among the larger industries to let business move along smoothly and without giving excuse for strikes, or incur the criticism of those who were advocates of the NRA.

The American Iron & Steel Institute, whose membership comprises most of the steel companies of the United States, adopted a resolution calling upon its members to maintain maximum hours of work and standards of fair competition provided for in the steel code.

And this probably means that there will be no competitive price cutting by steel makers. For at the present rate of mill operations, now under 40 per cent of capacity, most companies are barely able to make expenses.

In the cotton goods trade there is also a disposition to maintain wages and hours of labor as prevailed under the code.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Per-iod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Frost Steel & Wire Co Ltd. 7% 1st pf	$1.75	June 15	June 5
Indiana Hydro-Electric Co 7% pf	$7.50	June 15	June 3
Interim			
Woolworth (FW) & Co Ltd. (ADR) 6% pf	10 2-5c	June 8	May 14
Extra			
Federated Dept Str	10c	July 1	June 21
Filene's (Wm) Sons	10c	June 29	June 19
Maryland Fund, Inc	5c	June 15	May 31
Initial			
Reynolds Metals 5½% pf	$1.37½	July 1	June 15
Special			
Allied Stores 5% pf	$1.25	June 17	June 7
Final			
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd, or reg	20½c	June 8	Apr 12
Stock			
Maryland Fund In	3%	June 15	May 31
Regular			
Beatrice Cream pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 14
Broad St Tr Co (Phila, Pa)	50c S	June 15	June 7
Can Celanese Ltd. 7% pf pf	$1.75 Q	June 29	June 14
Cannon Mills	50c Q	July 1	June 18
Celanese Corp of Amer 7% pr pf pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 14
Do 7% ptc pf	$3.50 S	July 1	June 14
Colum Bk & Tr (Ga)	$1 Q	July 1	June 29
Contin Bank & Trust (NY)	20c Q	July 1	June 14
East Steamship Lines 7% 1st pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 14
Do $3.50 pf	$3.50 Q	July 1	June 14
Eureka Vac Clean	20c Q	July 1	June 15
Fed Dept Stores	15c Q	July 1	June 21
Grant (WT) Co	25c Q	July 1	June 14
Hawaiian Elec Ltd	15c M	June 20	June 15
Int Nickel 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Aug. 1	July 2
Do 7%pf ($5 par)	83¾c Q	Aug. 1	July 2
Irving Oil Ltd 6% pf	75c Q	June 1	May 15
McKinley Mines Sec Ltd	2½c	June 20	June 6
Maryland Fund, Inc	10c	June 15	May 31
Met Coal 7% pf	$1.75 Q	June 28	June 21
Nat Fi Cor Am pf	15c Q	July 1	June 10
Penna Pw $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
Do $6.60 pf	55c M	July 1	June 20
Do $6.60 pf	55c M	Aug. 1	July 20
Do $6.60 pf	55c M	Sep. 2	Aug. 20
So W Penn Pipe L	$1 Q	July 1	June 15
So CanPw 6% pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	June 20

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	23½	25⅛	Manhattan	20¾	22¾
City	21⅝	23⅜	Public	27¾	30
Commercial	135	145	Trade Bank	11	14
Fifth Av	990	1050	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1530	1630			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	60	65	Fulton	220	250
Banca C I	140	150	Guaranty	255	300
Bk NY&T	352	362	Irving	14¼	16¼
Bronx	4	6	Kings Co	1645	1700
Brooklyn	84	90	Law Tle&G	1½	3
Cn Hanover	102	115	M'facturers	21⅜	23⅜
Chemical	38½	40	New York	90¾	95¾
County	16	18	Title Guar	525	700
Empire	16	18	Unit States	1625	1700

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	30½	32½	Merchants	310	330
N Shawmut	19½	21½	Second Nat	103	b

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	44	48	Harris T&S	200	220
First Nat	99	103	Northern Tr	440	465

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	51¼	55¼	Home	26	28
Am Alliance	21½	23½	North River	24½	26½
Gt Amercn	24	26	Spgfld Fire	118	125
Hartford	68	72	U S Fire	47½	50

N. Y. Cotton Exchange Elects

NEW YORK, June 4—The New York Cotton Exchange re-elected John H. McFadden Jr. as president and John C. Botts as vice-president. Mr. McFadden is a senior partner of the firm of George H. McFadden & Bro., and Mr. Botts is a partner of Jenks, Gwynne & Co. Clayton B. Jones of George F. Jones & Son was re-elected treasurer.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Sales	High	Low	June 4	June 3
27½	32	1.20† Abraham & Str	20	36	36	36	..
54⅛	52	2† Acme Steel	400	53	52¾	53	52
7¼	4¼	.. Adams Express	1100	6	6	6	5⅞
11⅞	8	.. Addressograph	400	11¼	11	11¼	10½
8¾	6¾	.60 Affiliated Prod	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¼
20½	18⅝	.60† Alaska-Juneau	1300	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
1⅞	¾	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	1100	1	1	1	1
136½	104¾	3 Air Reduction	300	133	132¼	132¼	132
4	2⅝	.. Allekh pf ww xxx (h)	100	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	..
27	21	.15b Alleghany Steel	100	26	26	26	..
152⅜	125	6 Allied Chem	1100	147½	147	147½	145¾
6¼	3½	.. Allied Stores	500	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝
20¾	12	.. Allis Chalmers	1500	18¾	18¼	18⅝	18¼
70⅜	55	.. Allied Stores pf	200	68	67¾	67¾	66
3¾	2⅛	.. Amal Leather	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
70⅜	46½	2 Amerada	400	66¾	66½	66¾	63½
57¾	42	2 Am Ag Ch Del	400	43¾	43¼	43¾	43
27¾	13½	.. Am Bank Note	1100	24¼	23¾	24	23¼
17⅛	8½	.. Am Crystal Sug	5500	14⅝	13⅞	14½	13⅝
130¾	57⅜	.. Am Crys Sug pf	100	111½	109	111½	109
29⅜	21	.80† Am Brake S&F	100	25¾	25¼	25¼	..
128	110	4† Am Can	700	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	14
20¼	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	200	36½	36	36½	36
45⅝	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	400	92	90	92	88
92	66	3† Am Chicle	400	92	90	92	88
33¼	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	400	23¾	22¾	23½	23
3	⅞	.. Am Encaustic T	600	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5½	2¾	.. Am European	100	5	5	5	..
5½	2	.. Am & For Pow	800	4	4	4	4
23⅜	14	.. Am & For Pow pf	400	19¼	18¾	19¼	..
20	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	100	16	16	16	15¾
8½	3⅛	.. Am ¾ For Pw 2pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
13	8¼	1 Am Hawaiian	300	9½	9½	9½	9
5¾	2¼	.. Am Hide & L	200	5	5	5	..
32½	29½	2.40 Am Home Pr	50	31⅜	31	31¼	31⅜
4⅞	3½	.. Am Ice	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
7½	4½	.. Am International	600	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½
20¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	400	13¾	13¼	13½	13¼
56½	32	.. Am Loco pf	500	44½	43	44½	42
9¾	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
21⅜	13½	.. Am Metal	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
107	72	.. Am Metal 6%	200	107	107	107	..
23¾	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fy	200	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	..
4¼	1½	.. Am Power & Lt	800	4	4	4	3⅞
23½	8¾	1¼ Am P&L 5% pf	1600	23	20	22¼	22½
27⅞	10¼	1½ Am P&L 6% pf	1200	26¼	25½	26¼	25⅝
16⅞	10½	.. Am Radiator	3600	13⅞	13¼	13¾	13
150	134½	7 Am Radiator pf	400	150	149¾	150	..
24	15¾	.. Am Rolling Mill	1800	18⅞	18½	18¾	18¼
79	66	5 Am Safety Razor	300	79	77½	79	77
8¾	4½	.. Am Seating	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
26¼	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	100	23	22	23	..
47⅜	31⅜	.. Am Smelt & Ref	6600	43	42⅛	43	42½
86	72½	5 Am Tobacco	700	84½	83½	84½	82⅞
92½	74¾	5 Am Tobacco B	900	87½	86¼	87	85½
14½	12	.. Am Steel Fdries	100	14¼	14¼	14½	14
94½	88	2 Am Steel F pf	100	94½	94½	94½	94½
43	33½	2† Am Stores	400	38½	38	38½	37⅞
76½	55½	2 *Am Sugar Ref	3600	124¼	122½	124¼	123⅛
124¼	98⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	3600	124¼	122½	124¼	123⅛
19¾	9	.. Am Typ F pf (h)	100	13¾	13¼	13¾	..
14⅞	7⅞	7 Am Wat W & E	4600	13½	13	13½	12⅞
68	48	6 Am Wat lpf	400	71	68	71	67½
9⅜	4⅜	.. Am Woolen	400	7¾	7½	7¾	6⅞
51½	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	1600	44¾	43	44¾	42
18⅝	8	.. Amoskeag Co	15900	16	15½	16	15
17⅜	12½	.16 Anchor Cap	400	13¾	13½	13⅝	..
42¾	36	1† Archer Daniels	400	40	39	40	..
121	118¼	7 Archer Dan pf	100	120	120	120	..
6⅛	3¼	.. Armour Ill	500	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
30⅝	55½	6 Armour Ill pr pf	1200	62½	62	62½	61
17½	8½	.. Arnold Constable	800	5¼	5	5⅛	5
13⅜	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	400	9	9	9	8¾
55½	35¾	2b Atchison T&SF	3400	42	41½	41⅝	40¾
86½	66⅜	5 Atchison pf	300	80	79⅝	79⅝	80
37½	19¼	.. Atl Coast Line	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	21⅝
70⅜	6	.. Atl Gulf&WI pf	20	8¾	8¾	8¾	24⅜
28	21¾	1 Atl Refining	1600	2b¼	24⅜	25¼	24⅜
29¾	15	.. Auburn Auto	500	19¾	19¼	19¾	18
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	200	7	7	7	6½
5⅝	3	.. Aviation Corp Del	1400	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝
6⅝	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	500	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
26⅝	7½	.. Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	11⅜	10¾	11⅞	..
15	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	1300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½
17⅜	10¼	.. Balt & Ohio pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
109	100¾	6½ Bamberger pf	40	106½	106½	106⅝	107
5⅜	3¼	.. Barker Bros	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
10⅝	5⅜	4a Barnsdall A	1600	9	8¾	9	8½
19	15¾	.50b Beatrice Cream	400	16½	16¼	16½	16
86	72	3† Beech-Nut Pack	400	86	84	86	84½
13½	11⅛	.50b Belding Hem	500	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅜
17½	11⅞	.. Bendix Aviation	2400	14⅛	13⅞	14	13¾
17¾	15½	2 Beneficial Ind Ln	1800	17	17	17	17⅛
34⅜	21⅜	.. Bethlehem Steel	2400	26	25⅛	26	25¾
77¾	55¾	.. Beth Steel pf	800	65	65	65	64⅝
26¼	14¼	1b Bigelow Sanford	100	⅞	18½	18½	18
13⅞	9⅜	.. Blaw Knox	1800	⅞	10⅜	10¾	10¼
58½	28¼	.. Blumenthal pf	28	52	52	52	..
10	6⅛	.. Boeing Airplane	1100	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
59⅞	40¾	3 Bohn Alum & Br	100	51⅛	51⅛	51⅞	51¼
98	90	4† Bon Ami A	60	96½	96¼	96½	96
25¾	21	1.60 Borden	2500	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
38⅞	18¼	1.50 Borg Warner	2600	35½	34⅜	35½	34½
31	24½	2 Briggs Mfg	2300	28½	28	28½	27⅞
11⅜	8½	.40b Bridgeport Brass	2100	10½	10⅜	10½	10
37⅛	23½	3 *Briggs & Strat	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
36¼	30¾	.. Bristol Myers	400	31	30¾	31	30⅜
44½	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	400	39½	39	39	38¼
99⅞	90	6 Brooklyn N T pf	500	97⅞	97½	97⅞	97
58½	43	5 Brooklyn Un Gas	200	56	55½	56	..
8⅛	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	300	7¾	6⅞	7⅜	7
15	8⅛	.. Bucyrun E cv pf	400	13½	13	13	12¾
89	62¾	2 Bucyrus E pf	200	85	84½	85	84½
5¼	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	500	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
33	23	.. Budd Mfg pf	90	26¼	25	26	25¼
5	2½	.. Budd Wheel	1200	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
15	8¼	.. Bullard	300	13¼	13	13¼	12½
9⅞	3	.. Burns Bros pf	130	3½	3½	3½	3½
17⅜	13¼	.40† Burroughs Add	1000	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	15¾
3⅛	1	.. Bush Terb (h)	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2¾	1⅛	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2	1⅝	1⅝	..
1¾	⅜	.. Butterick	1000	½	⅜	½	½
20⅜	11⅜	.. Byers	400	15	14½	15	14½
60	32	.. Byers pf	210	53	52	53	..
42½	33⅜	1½ Calif Packing	300	35½	34¾	35⅜	35
1⅞	½	.. Callahan Z & L	800	1	⅞	1	1
4⅛	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
14	7½	.20b Campbell Wy&C	200	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
13¾	9⅜	.. Canadian Pacific	700	10¾	10½	10¾	10¼
8¼	4⅜	.. Capital Admin	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
63	45¾	.. Case Thresh	2400	54½	53¾	54½	53
35⅜	19½	.. Celanese Corp	4500	23⅝	22⅞	23½	23
49⅞	36½	1† Caterpillar Trac	5500	45⅞	44	45½	44
32⅜	21⅛	.. Celotex Co (h)	300	3⅞	3½	3½	3½
29⅜	11¼	.. Celotex Co pf (h)	30	26½	24¼	26½	..
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	300	25¾	25⅝	25¾	25½
63¾	38⅝	2 Cerro de Pasco	4000	55⅞	54	55	55½
6⅝	3⅝	.. Certain-Teed	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
44⅞	33	3 Chesapeake Corp	1000	43	42¼	42¾	42¾
45⅜	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio	1500	44¼	43¾	44¼	43¾
2¼	⅝	.. Chi & Gt West (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4½	1⅝	.. Chi & Gt W pf (h)	400	2½	2½	2½	..
21¼	15⅜	1¶ Chi Mail Order	200	19½	19½	19½	..
4¾	⅞	.. Chi Mil & St P pf	400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	2⅝	.. Chi & N'western	500	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10⅜	4⅛	.. Chi & N'west pf	200	6	6	6	6½
8	4⅜	.. Chi Pneu Tool	300	6	5¾	6¾	6⅝
34¼	26	.. Chi Pneu T pf	400	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	30
2⅝	1	.. Chi Rk I & P	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
29¾	25½	2 Chickasha Cot O	400	26½	25⅞	26½	26
49⅜	31	1¶ Chrysler	16300	45½	43⅝	45½	43¾
24⅞	20	2 City Ice & Fuel	500	24¼	23¾	24	..
100	87	6½ City Ice & F pf	40	97	96	97	96
5	3¼	.. City Stores N	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
20½	23¾	1 Cluett Peabody	200	26	26	26	..
209	161⅞	8 Coca Cola	200	210	210	210	208
15¾	13¼	.50† Colgate-Palm-P	1400	15¾	15¼	15¾	15½
57⅜	53⅞	3 Coca Cola A	300	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
15¾	9	.. Collins & Aikman	1900	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	14½
88	69¾	7 Collins & A pf	250	89½	87½	89½	..
5½	½	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
28½	5	.. Colo F&I pf (h)	30	10¼	9½	10¼	9½
15⅜	7	.. Colo & So lpf	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10½
7¾	3⅜	.. Columbia Gas	6500	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
68	35½	6 Columbia G pf A	700	67⅜	67	67⅛	66
63⅜	34½	1§ Columbia Pic vtc	1200	58⅞	56	58½	55⅞
90¾	67	4 Columbian Carb	1000	87⅜	84¾	86⅞	84
48¼	39½	2 Comm Credit	1400	46¼	44¾	46¼	44½
118¼	109⅞	6½ Comm Cred 1pf	30	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	..
66⅜	56¼	2¶ *Comm Inv Tr	1000	64½	63¾	64½	64¼
115½	111	6* Comm I Tr cv pf	300	112	112	112	112⅜
23⅞	17⅜	.60† Comm Solvents	1500	19¾	19	19¾	19
38⅛	28⅞	1.20† Comwlth & So	7500	31⅝	1⅛	1½	1⅛
4⅜	¾	.. Comwlth &S 6pf	500	46¾	44¾	46¾	44¾
5⅞	3	.. Congress Cigar	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	..
36½	14	.. Congoleum Nairn	800	34⅝	34	34¾	34
52¾	32½	.. Conn Ry & Lt	20	33	32¾	32¾	..
7½	3¼	.. Consol Film Ind	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
22⅛	14¼	.50g Consol Film I pf	400	14½	14½	14½	14¼
8	6¼	.. Consol Cigar	1000	7½	7½	8	..
24⅞	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	8500	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	24
96¼	72½	5 Consol Gas pf	300	95¾	94¾	95½	95
2¼	1½	.. Consol Laundries	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10½	6½	.. Consol Oil	3300	9½	9	9¼	8⅞
1¼	½	.. Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
13⅝	9	.. Container A	700	9	8⅞	9	..
5⅛	3	.. Container B	300	3½	3	3⅛	3
1	⅜	.. Cont Baking B	300	¾	¾	¾	..
55	46¼	4 Cont Baking pf	300	53¼	53	53¼	..
79	62¾	2.40 Cont Can	500	77½	76¾	77¼	74⅝
35⅛	28⅞	1.20† Cont Insurance	700	33¾	32¾	33½	33⅛
1¾	¾	.. Cont Motors	600	1⅛	1	1	1
23	15⅛	.12½b Cont Oil	3500	21¼	20½	21	20
74⅞	62	3 Corn Products	1900	70¾	70	70⅝	69½
165	149	7 Corn Prod pf	300	165	165	165	..
6⅞	4⅛	.. Coty	300	5	4⅞	5	4¾
39⅞	35⅞	2¶ Cream of Wheat	200	37	37	37	..
16¾	12½	.25b Crosley Radio	400	15½	15	15½	15
33⅝	23½	.1 Crown Cork & S	200	31⅜	31	31⅜	..
47⅞	43½	2.70 Crown Cork pf	300	45¼	45	45	..
1⅝	1	.. Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1
8½	5⅜	.. Cuban Am Sug	800	7	6⅞	7	6¾
80¾	40½	.. Cuban Am S pf	50	70	67	69½	65
47½	40	2½ Cudahy Packing	300	40⅞	40	40⅞	40
22⅞	17¼	.. Curtis Publishg	200	20	19¾	20	18¾
104¾	89½	7 Curtis Pub pf	100	102½	102½	102½	101½
3	2	.. Curtiss-Wright	900	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
10⅛	6¼	.. Curtiss-Wright A	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
83	73	7 Cushman Tr	10	80	80	80	..
22	16	.. Cutler Hammer	400	20½	19½	20½	19
31	22¾	.. Deere & Co	4000	26	25½	26	24¾
26	19	.20g Deere & Co pf	400	23	22⅝	23	22¼
43½	23½	.. Del & Hudson	400	29¾	29½	29½	28¾
19⅛	11	.. Del Lack & W	400	18⅞	18½	18⅞	13½
82	65	4 Detroit Edison	300	80½	80½	80½	..
50¾	36	1½† Devoe & Ray A	500	41¾	41½	41¾	..
32½	26½	1¶ Diamond Match	300	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31¾
43½	34⅛	2¶ Dome Mines	300	43	42⅜	42½	42½
12⅝	6¾	.. Dominion Stores	500	7	7	7	..
27¾	17½	.. Douglas A	1500	24¾	24½	24¾	24
23	13½	1½a Dresser A	300	19	19	19	18½
2¼	3	.. Dunhill Inter	100	3	3	3	..
102½	86¾	2.60 du Pont de Nem	6300	98½	97½	97¾	96¼
131	126⅞	6 du Pont deb	200	128¾	128½	128⅝	..
149¼	110½	5 *Eastman Kodak	1600	142	138¾	142	140
20⅞	16¾	1 Eaton Mfg	400	18	17⅞	18	17½
29	19¾	.. Elec Auto-Lite	1200	20¾	20¼	20⅝	19¾
112	107	7 Elec Auto-L pf	20	111¼	111¼	111¼	110
6½	3⅞	.. Elec Boat	1100	2⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
8⅝	6	.. Elec & Mus Ind	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
2¼	1⅛	.. Elec Pow & Lt	900	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
13⅜	2½	.. El Pw&L 6% pf	2200	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	12¾
15¼	3	.. Elec Pow & L pf	3400	15¼	14	15	14
49½	39	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	300	43	42¾	42⅝	43
63⅜	52¾	3 Endicott Johnson	100	63	63	63	..
26½	14	.. Engineers P S pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	..
5⅞	5	.. Equitable Off Big	200	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5
14	7⅜	.. Erie RR	1200	8½	8	8	8
12⅜	10½	.80 Eureka Vacuum	300	11¼	11⅛	11¼	..
23½	15	.75b Evans Products	4000	20½	16½	16¾	16
9⅜	4	.. Faimbanks pf	230	5¼	5	5	5
35⅝	17	.. Fairbanks Morse	300	20	20	20	19⅝
101½	71½	.. Fairbanks M pf	50	101½	101½	101½	101
12¾	5⅝	.. Fed Lt & Trac	400	13¼	13	13¼	11
8⅞	3¾	.. Fed Motor Tr	100	5½	5½	5½	..
35	28½	1.20† Fidelity Phe F In	700	34	33	34	32¾
112	108¼	6½ Filene's pf	10	111	111	111	..
16½	13¾	.40 Firestone T&R	600	14½	14	14	..
94⅝	84½	6 Firestn T&R pf A	100	93¾	93½	93¾	..
56	45¾	2½ First Nat Stores	200	50½	50½	50½	50½
8⅝	2¼	.. Follansbee B (h)	100	2½	2½	2½	2½

Business and Industry

Utility Leaders Warn They Will Combat New Deal 'Attack'

Commerce and Finance

Standards of NRA Being Maintained By Cotton Trade

By A. A. Talmadge
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 4—Inactivity in the primary cotton goods markets continued throughout last week. Both producers and distributors struggled to avoid a collapse of all the gains made under the NRA, following the Supreme Court's sweeping nullification of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

So far, the industry has succeeded in holding its lines intact. The fine spirit of co-operation, which has caused virtually 100 per cent adherence to the code basis of hours and wages, even though these are now on a voluntary basis, has called forth commendatory comments.

Not to be outdone by the cotton manufacturers, the cotton goods converters have been proving their mettle also. The expected wave of cancellations that had been expected following the NRA demise has not developed.

Orders Not Canceled

Scarcely a single large contract for goods has been revoked. Although the market has receded slightly from the levels prevailing when most of the current contracts were taken, buyers have accepted the deliveries without a murmur, so far.

Many of them are now beginning to believe that their first fears were premature—that values are not going to crumble badly.

Only two breaks in the ranks have occurred among the manufacturers. One, the Johnson & Johnson group, manufacturers of hospital gauze, has been trying for many months to re-establish its three-shift operation, but had been refused code exemption before the NRA collapse. The organization is taking advantage of the lack of code compulsion, and has announced resumption of three-shift operation of its mills.

The Boger & Crawford cotton yarn mills had also announced an increase in its working hours from a 40-hour, two-shift basis to a 50-hours week with two shifts, granting at the same time a proportionate wage increase to its workers, at Lincolnton, N. C. The latter plant, however, has already yielded to the appeals of other manufacturers, and has announced an indefinite postponement of its change in schedule.

To draw the present lines of cooperation still tighter, the New York converters, at a meeting yesterday in New York, agreed to use their buying power as an influence to protect the cotton manufacturers from so-called "chiseling" by recalcitrant cotton mills. They voted to give marked preference in their purchases to those mills that are "playing ball' with the industry, doing their bit in a constructive way.

Fine Goods Sales

Fine goods manufacturers reported occasional orders for style specialties put through this week, but on these price was not a very important factor in comparison to deliveries, and the trade was put through on the supposition that there would be little change in market values.

In rayon fabrics there was practically no business at all, as the same considerations prevail there with regard to the price outlook.

In the textile markets generally it is pointed out that the NRA emergency has come at a time when it interferes as little as possible with the normal flow of business, for this is the between seasons period when trading would ordinarily be light. There is expectation in many quarters that the development will prove to be constructive in the long run, especially if it results in establishing a firm and lasting basis for the normal fall business.

Business Activity During April Lower

After allowances for customary seasonal changes had been made, the level of general business activity in New England during April was moderately lower than in March, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

In 3107 identical manufacturing establishments employment in April amounted to 534,925 persons, representing a decrease of 1.6 per cent in comparison with the preceding month, and a decline of 1.3 per cent from the corresponding month of 1934.

Payroll disbursements in these establishments during April amounted to $10,325,667, a drop of 3.2 per cent from March, but 1.9 per cent above the amount distributed in April last year.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

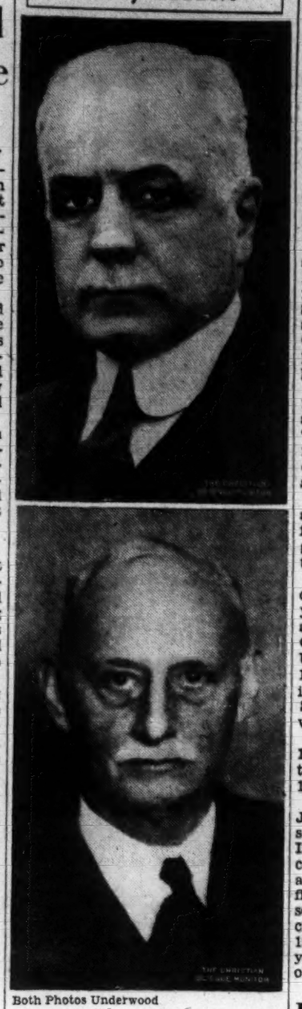
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 1
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 6

Utility Leaders



Both Photos Underwood

Above: George B. Cortelyou, Retiring as President of Consolidated Gas Company of New York. Below: Frank W. Smith, Who Succeeds Mr. Cortelyou as Chief Executive of the Company

Cortelyou to Retire As Consol. Gas Head; F. W. Smith Successor

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—George B. Cortelyou, who was secretary of the Treasury under President Theodore Roosevelt, today announced his retirement as president of the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.

He will relinquish his post on July 1 under a retirement plan for officers and employees adopted by the company today.

Frank W. Smith, president of two of the company's largest subsidiaries, was named as the new president.

Mr. Cortelyou, now 73, had rounded out an active and varied career in politics and public office when he was installed as president of the Consolidated Gas Co. in March, 1909.

Through his efficiency as a stenographer he was able to obtain a minor secretarial post with President Cleveland. This job proved the stepping stone to steady advancement which finally brought him into the Cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt. Along the way he had acted as assistant secretary to President McKinley and secretary to President Roosevelt.

He was the first Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor and also served for a time as Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Cabinet.

Commodity Prices Continue to Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 4—Wholesale commodity showed an increase during the week ended May 25, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics.

The general index rose 0.4 per cent to 80.3, returning to the level of a month ago, the highest point reached this year. The combined index is now 9 per cent above the corresponding week of 1934 and approximately 27 per cent above two years ago, when the indexes stood at 73.7 and 63.3, respectively.

The advance in commodity prices was well distributed. Seven of the 10 major groups included in the index—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs—registered increases over the preceding week. Fuel and lighting materials was the only group which showed a decrease. Housefurnishing goods and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged.

	May 25 1935	May 18 1935	May 26 1934	May 27 1933
All commodities	80.3	80.0	73.7	63.3
Farm products	81.5	80.9	60.1	52.4
Foods	84.3	83.8	67.4	60.3
Hides & lthr prods	89.5	88.4	88.0	78.9
Textile products	69.4	68.8	73.1	56.3
Fuel & light mtrls	74.1	74.2	73.4	61.0
Metals & met prod	85.6	85.3	88.7	78.1
Building mtrls	84.9	84.8	87.2	71.5
Chemicals & drugs	81.0	80.8	75.3	73.2
Housefurn goods	82.0	82.0	83.9	71.9
Misc commodities	69.0	69.0	69.7	58.8
All commodities other than farm prods & foods	77.8	77.6	79.0	67.0

Texas Mohair Production Far Below Output of 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEL RIO, Texas, June 4—Less than 1,000,000 pounds of mohair is left in the warehouses of Texas, following recent sales, it is estimated. One eastern firm, Collins & Aikman of Bristol, R. I., has purchased 1,000,000 pounds of mohair at 26 cents a pound for grown mohair and 36 cents for kid mohair.

The top price paid this year in Texas was 37 cents a pound for 40,000 pounds of kid hair, sold by L. Schwartz Company of Uvalde to A. W. Hilliard & Son of Boston.

Japanese-Chilean Trade Level Best Since 1932 Year

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—A Government study reveals that Japan has made the greatest relative recovery of business with Chile since the depression year of 1932. Textiles, bought in exchange for nitrates, are responsible.

The Bureau of Statistics based its assertions on Chilean imports during 1932, 1933 and 1934. Although Chile imports chiefly from the United States and Great Britain, the report shows, only the Japanese exports to Chile can show an increase of 600 per cent over those of 1932 and 375 per cent over those of 1933.

"While the Japanese trade does not occupy a preponderant place among our imports," the report said, "it is worth reflection for its recent increase, considering that most countries have had diminishing sales here."

Textiles represent 72 per cent of all Japanese imports, diverse manufactured products, such as light globes, toys and bicycles make up the rest.

The largest import gains shown during the first two months of this year, by comparison with January and February of 1934, were made by Great Britain, followed by the United States. Great Britain shipped 15,300,00 pesos worth of goods during this period, while the United States shipped 13,100,000 pesos worth, a gain of 100 per cent.

With the exception of 1930 and 1932 Chile has enjoyed a favorable trade balance with Japan since 1925.

Cut-rate prices offered by the Japanese, however, make comparisons in terms of pesos misleading. In volume, Japanese textiles have come to be a real threat to British and American domination in the field. In 1925, for example, Japan sold Chile 31 per cent of all the crude cotton cloth imported here. In 1933 the percentage was 60. Last year Japan brought in 87 per cent of the total.

FCA Cuts Interest Rates to Farmers

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved the Farm Credit Act of 1935 providing for a reduction in interest on all Federal Land Bank loans through National Farm Loan Associations to 3½ per cent for the one-year period beginning July 1, 1935, and to 4 per cent for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1936.

Interest on loans made directly by the land banks will be reduced to 4 and 4¼ per cent, respectively, for these periods.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Department of Commerce)

Foreign Trade—French import and export trade both registered value declines in the first quarter of 1935, compared with the corresponding period of 1934. The total value of imports in the first quarter of this year was 5,410,137,000 francs, a decline of 20 per cent compared with the January-March period of 1934, while the total value of exports amounted to 4,058,517,000 francs, a loss of 10 per cent compared with the like period of 1934. (Approximate value of franc in period under review, 6½ cents.) The adverse balance of trade during the first quarter of 1935 was 1,351,620,000 francs, against an unfavorable balance of 2,139,183,000 francs during the like period of 1934.

Rayon Exports—French exports of rayon and rayon fabrics continue to be handicapped as a result of quota restrictions in numerous markets and increased customs duties, particularly in Great Britain. In countries where the trade is not limited by quota restrictions, French export trade is losing ground owing to the intensive Japanese competition. The French Government has given careful attention to the rayon trade in its colonies, especially Morocco, in order to prevent a total loss of this trade to Japanese exporters.

Cotton Imports—A decline in French imports of cotton from the United States, Egypt and India and increased receipts from less important sources is revealed in a recent report. The report, which covers the two six-month periods ended Jan. 31, 1935 and 1934, shows that total imports of cotton into France declined from 845,534 bales in the earlier period to 484,080 bales in the August, 1934,-January, 1935, period. Imports of United States cotton declined from 601,536 to 241,428 bales; imports from Egypt from 79,027 to 63,912 bales, and from India from 112,103 to 78,410 bales. Receipts from "other countries," in which are included Brazil and the French colonies, rose from 52,568 to 100,324 bales.

Railroad Situation—That the over-development of various forms of French transport which has taken place in the post-war period has placed the railroads of France in a notably difficult position was shown in a recent authoritative study. Not including Government charges, it is estimated that the actual railroad deficit in 1933 amounted to 715,000,000 francs and in 1934 to 900,000,000 francs. Total government charges, paid by the French railroads amounted in 1934 to 1,600,000,000,000 francs, yet this enormous total represents a decline from the amount paid in 1931 and 1933, when charges reached 2,738,-000,000 francs and 2,100,000,000 francs, respectively. Total railroad capitalization in France amounts to 67,000,000,000 francs.

Shoe Imports—Imports of shoes into France have declined drastically in the last three years. French receipts of foreign shoes during 1934 amounted to only 856,100 pairs compared with 1,121,027 pairs in 1933, 1.758,707 pairs in 1932 and 4,167,897 pairs in 1931. The stringency with which import quotas for foreign shoes have been applied and the increase of duties on certain types of footwear are responsible, according to the shoe trade, for the large decrease in imports of such merchandise.

French Aviation—French aviation made notable progress during the last year. Aviation companies reported a marked improvement in sales, although this development has little bearing on the economic situation of the country, as these sales for the most part represented Government orders. Exports of airplanes and equipment from France in 1934 amounted to 5700 metric quintals, valued at 76,104,000 francs while imports of such items totaled 253 metric quintals, valued at 3,223,000 francs. (Quintal equals 220.46 pounds; value of franc 6½ cents.)

Crude Petroleum Imports—The rapid expansion in France's refining industry during the last year is reflected in import statistics for crude and refined petroleum in that period. Imports in 1934 totaled 4,321,821 metric tons compared with only 2,739,305 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 1,582,516 tons. Imports of first-grade gasoline declined to 12,880,153 hectoliters in the last year as against 22,295,362 hectoliters in 1933. Imports of kerosene in 1934 also dropped sharply.

Perfumery Trade—The substantial curtailment of lavender essential oil shipments from the Grasse region of France to the United States resulted in a recession of the perfumery materials export trade to the American market in the first quarter of 1935. Total exports from the Nice district to the United States in the January-March period of the current year were valued at $201,304, compared with $271,060 in the like period of 1934. Shipments of lavender oil declined from 45,961 pounds, valued at $142,084, in the first quarter of 1934 to only 8926 pounds, valued at $35,895, in the 1935 quarter.

Brush Exports—The French export trade in brushes, which formerly reached substantial proportions, has drastically declined in the last few years. This decline is attributed to the development of domestic brush manufacture in markets which formerly were important customers for French brushes. Total sales abroad of French brushes in 1934 were valued at 4,669,000 francs, as compared with 6,210,000 francs in the preceding year and 15,707,000 francs in 1930.

Utility Men Call Federal Data Fraud; Senator Hits Propaganda

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4 (AP)—The Administration was warned today that the nation's utility interests would fight to the finish what was called a "devastating and destructive attack" from the New Deal.

The warning came from Thomas McCarter, president of the Edison Electric Institute, in a speech to more than 1200 members of the institute here for their annual convention. His hearers included virtually all the utility leaders of the country.

Mr. McCarter, head of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, in speaking of President Roosevelt's power program, said:

"I do not think I go too far when I say he seems to have an obsession on this subject.

"Since the present national Administration was inducted into office, there has been launched by it against this industry the most devastating and destructive attack, having for its object the end of private operation of the electric industry and its nationalization under federal direction and ultimate ownership."

He then enumerated various measures he said the Administration had directed against utilities, starting with the 3 per cent tax on consumers' bills and culminating in the Wheeler-Rayburn holding bill now before the Senate.

Pledges 'Relentless' Campaign

He also spoke of the Johnson bill denying the use of federal courts as a forum of original jurisdiction in rate reviews; authorization of a nationwide investigation into power rates by the Federal Power Commission; development of the "monstrous" Tennessee Valley Authority for the purpose of creating a so-called yardstick of the cost of power; undertakings such as the Bonneville Dam and Grand Coulee Dam projects, and the attempt to make outright gifts to municipalities for the erection of power plants.

"One would think," he said, "that all this would be sufficient to administer a knockout potion to any industry. But such is not the case. The industry has gone on about its business, is continuing to give the country the best of service at constantly lessening rates, and is increasing its customers and gross revenues."

Mr. McCarter reviewed at length the steps already taken by the Institute to combat the various power undertakings of the Government including employment of "the best legal talent that could be secured."

He pledged the organization to a "relentless" campaign in "safeguarding the welfare" of the industry in future struggles.

Lashing out boldly at Washington critics, Bernard F. Weadock, managing director of the Institute, and Frank W. McLaughlin, president of the Puget Sound Power & Light Co., Seattle, yesterday provoked vigorous applause from among the 800 public utility men present with the use of such words as "fraud," "deceit," "oppression," and "executioner," in referring to government attacks against public utilities.

Call Government Oppressor

"The eight-year investigation of the electric power and light industry by the Federal Trade Commission was predestined to be a propaganda vehicle to further the whims and fancies of those who would destroy the American system of private business for private profit," Mr. Weadock asserted.

He charged that 85 per cent of the personnel employed in making the investigation "were without knowledge or training in the utility business; that the report was prepared by subordinates, in conformity with the bureaucratic practice existing in Washington," and sanctioned by the commissioners without having read it; that President Roosevelt encouraged the commission by "commending it for the method and manner" in which it conducted the investigation and dismissed one of the commissioners whom he considered unsympathetic; that Senator Norris demanded the commission "jazz up" its hearings to bolster waning public interest, and finally that there is concerted move afoot to disrupt and destroy "the American form of transacting general business, and the utility industry was chosen as the forerunner of others only because it was more vulnerable to attack."

Mr. Laughlin told members that the power industry was "on the spot" with the Federal Government as an opponent in the triple role of "oppressor, competitor and executioner."

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—In the manner of a schoolteacher but with his own style of invective, Senator Norris, Nebraska Republican, today lectured the Senate about what he said were the "robbers and deceivers" of public utility holding companies.

Like a professor of anatomy, the dreamy-eyed little Nebraskan summoned the Senate around him where he could point to charts of the skeleton organization of various holding companies, and to demand that the Wheeler-Rayburn bill be enacted to dissolve them.

As the principal "black spot" in the industry, he pointed to the Insull empire designation on the chart.

"Insull could not have done it without the holding companies," he declared, and followed it with an assertion that present holding companies were pursuing the same course, of piling holding company on holding company on holding company.

"Nothing can be done better than to pass this bill," he said, referring to the measure with its drastic requirements for simplification of the utility structure by abolition of intermediate holding companies and reorganization of others on a strictly regional basis, all to be completed not later than 1942.

But facing the bill, he said, is an attack of propaganda "never before equaled," sponsored by utility interests unafraid to try to control "even the election of the President of the United States."

It is a "sorry spectacle," he said, that such a propaganda campaign as he described could be conducted "by men exposed in robbery and thievery, going to the public and asking their own victims to plead with Congress to let them continue."

HOLC Bond Exchange Totals $245,393,700

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said yesterday that $245,393,700 of called Home Owners' Loan Corporation 4 per cent bonds have been exchanged for the corporation's new four-year 1½ per cent bonds.

The new bonds offered in exchange for the outstanding issue are guaranteed by the Government as to both principal and interest.

Bank Sees Orderly Trade Adjustment To NRA Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 4—The elements of strength in the business situation and the attitude of business men seem to bar the possibility of a general or disorderly breakdown as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Schecter poultry code case, states the National City Bank in its June letter. It adds, however, that some time may be required for the full effects of this momentous decision to show themselves in business.

"The possibility of confusion lies in the withdrawal of Government enforcement from the code provisions fixing prices, wages and hours," the bank says. "A quick breakdown of these provisions, and a spread of price-cutting competition, would naturally unsettle business for a time, make necessary some difficult adjustments, and check buying until the markets settled down. With more than 650 industries under the codes, it is natural to expect that in some cases the immediate effects of the decision will be of that character.

Should Increase Goods Demand

"In industries where the effect upon price-fixing provisions is the important consideration it had already been recognized that the trend had turned against price-fixing, both in law and in practice. Business had been on notice for some time that in the extension of the act after June 16 these provisions would be largely eliminated, and the trades affected have already been taking that into account.

"Also, enforcement of price provisions has become less effective as time has gone on. In some lines buying has been deferred in recent weeks because of this uncertainty, and may be for some time longer, but the result is that demand is accumulating, and of course if prices are reduced the long run effect will be to increase the volume of goods moving."

The bank does not believe that the attitude of employers as a class is in favor of indulging in price competition by reducing wages and increasing hours.

Sees Decision Beneficial

"American businessmen have no wish to be niggardly with labor," it declares. "They believe in the doctrine of good wages, and the attitude of responsible employers throughout the depression has been in accord with that belief."

In the long run, the National City Bank says, the decision will be beneficial "precisely because it abandons arbitrary wage and price fixing." "An economic situation supported by arbitrary regulations is almost certain to be unstable," it continues, "and to inspire endless worry and distrust," and the decision removes an obstacle to the natural efforts of business to find a more stable equilibrium, in which genuine confidence can be felt."

The bank is of the opinion that the recent increase of investment in equities did not represent any conscious effort to find protection against further depreciation of the dollar, but was rather the result of the easy money conditions prevailing which induced investors to accept greater business risks in the employment of funds for the sake of a better return.

Activity in Steel Lowest This Year

By the Associated Press

New York, June 4

STEEL operations, as estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute, are at the lowest level since last December at 39.5 per cent of capacity.

A week ago the operating ratio was calculated by the Institute at 42.2, and the indicated decline of 2.8 percentage points is one of the sharpest recessions recorded in the recent downward movement.

A month ago the industry was operating at an average of 42.2 per cent, and a year ago the rate was 57.4 per cent.

Decline of 40,000 Barrels in Daily Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., June 4 (AP)—With Oklahoma again leading the way among the major crude oil producing areas, total daily average production in the United States showed a decrease of 40,005 barrels, dropping from 2,624,976 to 2,584,971 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal reports.

Oklahoma's production was 494,775, compared with 523,650 barrels the previous week, a reduction of 28,775 barrels daily. Kansas had a slight increase of 325 barrels daily from 152,900 to 153,225.

Total Texas production dropped 4950 barrels to 1,051,203 barrels, and East Texas showed a reduction of 4828 barrels to 468,097 barrels, compared with 472,925 the previous week.

Eastern fields, including Michigan, reported an increase of 1251 barrels, from 144,075 to 145,326. Rocky Mountain area production was 100,140, compared with 98,270 last week, an increase of 1870 barrels.

California's production was off 14,000 barrels, from 484,000 to 470,000 barrels.

NRA Basis Holds For Standard Oil Co.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4 (AP)—Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, told the stockholders in annual meeting today that the company will maintain the standards of NRA in spite of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing NRA codes.

"I give my promise to employees that there will be no salary cuts and no increase in hours of employment," Mr. Teagle said. "Any other benefit derived from NRA will also be permitted to stay."

Mr. Teagle also said he favored the Administration's stand on social security and old age pension legislation. He said his company had been trying to work out such a program for its own employees for some time.

Gasoline Floods Coast Market As Sales Pact Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Dissolution of the Pacific coast sales agreement affecting gasoline last week brought petroleum interests into a tense position as artificial valves holding back California oil were released and a flood of black fluid poured forth upon the markets.

General price-cutting was the immediate result. This had been under way for several weeks among the independent companies of southern California; but on May 31 three major concerns slashed their rate 2 cents a gallon in the Sacramento area, and only a gentleman's agreement among major companies prevented similar action for several days in the southern part of the State.

The marketing agreement, which was entered into last year between refiners and the Pacific Coast Petroleum Agency, had been designed to strengthen the gasoline price structure. It was terminated following the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter NRA case on the grounds of possible liability under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

Up to June, the agency had been purchasing large supplies of "surplus" gasoline from refineries, and it was this extra gallonage seeking customers that was credited with having caused a break in the price structure. Increased production of crude oil was another important factor bearing on the situation.

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Home Building

To Defeat the Casual, One Buys an Old Farmhouse

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Old Farmhouses for Training

They Strengthen One's Character—Also Play Jokes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR surprises and thrills, it can be stated rather definitely, one should buy an old farmhouse. You may accept television and moon rockets as all in the day's news, but once you have become the taxpayer on a century-and-a-half-with-ell farmhouse, and so many acres of land that your friends regard you with awe—or pity—you will no longer cultivate casualness.

It isn't necessarily that horticulture charms a city-tired person. Though to be sure, if one can successfully cross asparagus on celery so that the latter may be eaten as noiselessly as the former, he will confer a boon on a civilization harassed by noise.

After reading and believing reams of real estate literature, and guiding Pollyanna over miles of country roads while she consumed much fuel, we suddenly found the farm. And The - Professor - Who-Had - Always-Wanted-A-Farm had one. We didn't consider trivial details such as warped doors, a rakish-angled chimney and floors that would teach one to be a mariner. There were fireplaces and Dutch ovens, pine paneling, small windows and a huge elm tree.

Rehabilitation Conference

Remodeling an old place has its technical details, and perhaps one's experiences will be helpful to others. First one must make plans. The Lady, the Scottie, and all one's friends should sit in on a sort of Rehabilitation Conference, and after several sessions, you will find that you are exactly where you started. This is as it should be.

Removing several layers of wall paper is one of the first tasks. It is hard, courage-consuming work. After the paper has been thoroughly moistened it should come off easily in huge strips. It doesn't. So go out to the spot that you have chosen for a perennial border, and see if there isn't a better one. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon ask your neighbor if he knows of some unemployed man who could take off the wall paper. He will. And the wall paper will come off slowly but certainly.

One will, of course, do his own paper hanging. There are all kinds of books of directions—directions so clear and concise that "a child of 10" could follow them. It doesn't seem sensible to waste more than one roll of paper before looking up the village paper hanger. After all his labor charge is ridiculously low, and we should do all we can in this period of upset economics to give labor. Besides it's nice to get the work done.

One Task for the Family

There is one task, however, that the family should do. No alien hand should put up the curtain fixtures and curtains. This task develops strength of character. The man of the house mounts the stepladder and carefully gets one nail in its appointed hole. Of course, the second nail falls to the floor. There is no ruler available, and as the second fixture is started, someone remarks, "That's higher than the other." A fresh start is made, in line with Poor Richard's philosophy, "If at first you don't succeed . . ."

This is the proper one for "That looks lower than the other."

And then the proper thing is for all members to have a glass of ginger ale and a cookie, and go out to the garden to see if Chug-Sug, the woodchuck, has been at the lettuce again.

HAYDN PEARSON

Hobbies and Hints

On Friendly Doorways

California

Dear Editor:

The enclosed verses came to my thought after reading an article on "Friendly Doorways" in the Home Building Page, March 5.

Some doors there are that welcome in
The wanderer without,
That speak of peace and joy within,
And strife and greed shut out.

Some doors we pass, yet seem to feel
A friendly warming glow,
A radiance of light, and cheer,
That only Love can know.

Oh may I keep a friendly door,
That blesses all who stay,
And sends a gleam of lovelight, out
On those who pass my way.

(Mrs.) E. M.

From "Surburbia Heights"

Illinois

Dear Fellow Gardeners:

"Suburbia Heights" living in a bungalow, with a garden plot, a spade, a hoe. Pardon paraphrasing, but spring is here, and you can guess the urges arising within one. The itch to start gardening. Up until lately it's been too cool to put many house plants out. I had to because of painters, and lost my most lovely coleus.

Speaking of coleus, just how many varieties are there? A friend of mine has about fourteen, all different ones, and I've since "run up" a pure yellow one she hasn't. They are the most heart-satisfying house plant, for usually they grow rampant with little attention. One tiny slip of "the varnished one," as we call it, grew during the winter to the height of over three feet. The roots seemed to enjoy being crowded as the pot was only a six inch size.

Two children and a dog are not going to allow much garden space, but I am having porch boxes to make up for that. In it will be petunias, geraniums, and a trailing vine.

Because of the baby's coming, my collections have dwindled and flowers have died. But I plan to restock. A gardener neighbor will have big ruffled petunias, delphiniums and other plants for sale to fill those places left bare.

I foolishly planted morning glories on the fence so have a fight to conquer the host of seedlings. Can anyone suggest a workable method whereby the wild morning glory is stamped out? And gardeners hear my wail—Ants! Carbon monoxide kills them I know, but also the vegetation too.

I've nothing to share at present but will have this fall.

(Mrs.) P. C. W.

Upper Left: Courtesy of the Architect, Basil Oliver. Others © K. Morrison, London

Upper Row, Left—This Modern Tile-Hung House Fits Into Its Country Setting as Happily as Any Old-World Cottage. Right—The Roof of This Old Cottage in Sussex Is Covered With Plain or "Pin" Tiles, and on the Wall of the Upper Story Courses of Pin Tiles Alternate With Fish Tiles. Lower Row, Left—This Little House Is Distinctly of Tudor Inspiration. The Upper Floor Carries on the Tone and Color of the Roof. The Lower Floor Is Made of Brick and Oak Timbering. Center—An Old Cottage in Kent, Where a Tile-Hung Upper Story Overhangs the Ground Floor, Which Is Constructed of Brick. Right—Here the Roof, the Tile-Hung Upper Story and the Brick Work on the Ground Floor Blend in Harmonizing Tones of Red, Mauve and Pink

Building an 'Old' Tudor Cottage

Hung Tile Is Good Choice for Small Purses

By Kathrine Morrison

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHEN modern builders want to reproduce Tudor or Jacobean cottages, what is their wisest choice? What type is most effective when copied in modern materials?

Certainly not the picturesque half-timbered cottage. No matter how alluring it may be in its setting of ancient village streets or greens, it presents a number of difficulties to the present-day builder. What gives these old places their inimitable charm is not only the weathering due to age, but also the rough finish of the oak beams which can be obtained only by hand work. This hand-finished oak makes the cost of erecting the average small home prohibitive. And if stained white wood cut by machinery is substituted, the entire effect is spoiled, as anyone knows who is familiar with cheap rows of contractor-built Tudor cottages disfiguring so many English suburbs. Furthermore, if plaster is used to fill up the spaces between the timber framework as in former days, the chances are that it will shrink and will involve the householder in considerable expense for repairs. So reproductions of half-timbered houses are best left to people who can afford such luxuries as hand-hewn oak beams, and who do not mind heavy bills for repairs.

Copying old stone cottages also means high building costs, for, even when the price of stone is not exorbitant, the old methods of construction are extravagant from a modern standpoint. They involve the use of stone slate roofs (requiring extra heavy roof timbers) and stone for the framework of windows.

What about old cottages whose outer walls are made of plaster or rammed earth These are not prohibitive as regards the cost of building materials, but they are most picturesque when topped by a thatch roof. These roofs are a possible proposition in England, but they are out of the question in many other parts of the world where there are no expert thatchers. There is, of course, the imitation thatch roof known in America, but this, too, is expensive, and of course it does not look exactly like thatch.

Mellow Tints

In my opinion, the best all-round choice for people who want to recapture the atmosphere of an old English home is the tile-hung cottage. Anyone who has visited villages in counties close to London, such as Surrey, Kent or Sussex, knows how fascinating these old places can be. Aligned in rows along some High Street or set in gardens, they make a delightful picture. Invariably the walls of the upper story are hung with the same mellow tiles as those used for the roof. These soft modulations of red, ranging sometimes from claret to cherry or paler pink, are from mahogany to vermilion and buff, are offset by the greens of lawns and trees and the brilliant gamut of colors found in old-fashioned flower gardens.

Usually in these old cottages only the upper story is hung with tiles. The ground floor is generally built of bricks. In one particular district in Kent there are many cottages where the upper stories are tile hung and the ground floor walls are covered with clap boards painted white. This uncommon combination is extremely effective. When the upper stories overhang the lower ones, this invariably indicates that the cottage is an old one. Then, more often than not, the original structure was not hung with tiles. These were added later when the original walls, either of plaster or half-timbered, ceased to be waterproof.

Overhanging Upper Floors

An example of a small cottage with an overhanging upper story is shown among the illustrations. Here the tiles are small and square, of the type referred as to as "pin" tiles. These are most frequently used. But two other kinds of tile, known as "fish" tiles and "scalloped" tiles, are also found on old cottages. Courses of these fish tiles alternating with courses of pin tiles may be seen in the picture of a Sussex cottage with a half-timbered porch.

Thanks to the enterprise and good taste of many modern manufacturers, it is possible nowadays to buy tiles with such delicate variations of tone that they closely resemble their ancient prototypes. Even when a house is quite new, these tiles are agreeable to look at. When they have had a little time to weather, they are as satisfactory as the ones on century-old cottages. They blend just as successfully with backgrounds of trees, lawns and flower borders. And their cost is not very much more than cheap tiles of harsh crude colorings.

Attractive Designs

The tile-hung cottage lends itself to innumerable attractive designs. Most of these are of Tudor or Jacobean inspiration. Old models can be adapted without any loss of effect to present-day requirements. In such houses the casement type of window is most suitable. And the roofs should be of the straightforward gabled variety.

In the three illustrations of modern tile-hung houses, it will be noticed that the construction of the lower floors differs considerably. In one picture the lower walls are of brick; in another, of brick laid in different patterns between oak beams. This combination of brick with oak timbering has also been used for the third house, but in this case the bricks have been whitewashed, which gives the building an effect of gaiety and brightness. These three examples show very well how old forms and methods can be adapted to present-day homes. There are hundreds of other tile-hung houses in England which prove, by their architectural amenities and suitability to their surroundings, how successfully this particular style lends itself to modern transpositions.

Your Lawn In June

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the secrets of a green-velvety lawn during July and August is to prepare for the hot, dry periods in June. Over a period of time, several experiments have yielded interesting results. They do not pretend to be proof of any given fact. Rather, they are results obtained by an amateur interested in trying out various methods.

One of the interesting facts observed is that during the latter half of June the first brown patches appear in lawns, usually after a very hot spell. Last year one lawn which was well watered on the 20th of June and every seven days thereafter, kept green all summer. Another lawn which was not watered until June 27 began to show burn early in July. Evidently it helped to water abundantly in June to carry over into July.

June fertilization helped last season. On one area a commercial food was used to an amount in accordance with the manufacturer's directions. This patch was luxuriantly green all summer with twice a week waterings.

One experiment which also proved interesting was concerned with mulching. Peat moss was crumbled finely and spread over a test area. On another area, similar to this, a light application of dried manure was applied first, and then covered with the moss. This is the area which gave the finest lawn last season with twice a week watering. This season there are to be several other experiments tried out, which will be reported on later.

Is Your Garden Dry and Sunny?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT problems the dry, scorching days of summer present! To keep the garden carrying on with bounteous bloom and good foliage during this trying period presents to the gardener a situation that is somewhat difficult to handle. To many of us, it is the most troublesome phase of our gardening activities.

About many gardens there are sun-baked spots, where it is extremely difficult to get the usual garden plants to thrive. Frequently we find spaces lacking in fertility—spots that for one cause or another we failed to prepare properly when the remainder of the garden was given attention. For such situations, plants adaptable to poor soil, and known to thrive under adverse conditions of heat should be selected.

During the dry periods would be an excellent time to do a little stock-taking. It would be well to observe, over a long period, the manner in which our plants have reacted to the dry weather and heat. If the planting is an extensive one, we may find a number that have given a creditable account of themselves, but we will also be likely to find a greater number that have utterly failed us, or are producing, sparingly, flowers of an inferior quality.

Making a List

Let us not trust our memories in this matter, but make a list of the plants in the order in which they have withstood the summer heat. Such a list would aid us materially in correctly shifting the material already in our gardens, as well as in making up our selections for the following season. But if the plants have been disappointing and did not respond to our care, as we expected them to, we should be cheered by the fact that there are other kinds that will bear up successfully under the most trying conditions of summer weather.

This drought-resisting plant material covers a rather wide range, running from the ground-clinging Portulaca and Mimosa to the sunflowers and daisies, six to eight feet high; enabling us to find plants for a variety of needs. Many are found in both annuals and perennials.

Due to the great variations of conditions of soil and humidity, it cannot be expected that all plants listed will prove uniformly successful in all sections of the United States. From those listed, we will doubtless be able to find sufficient material to meet our particular needs. But even the dry-weather plants, to get the best results, should have a little attention. We cannot hope to plant them, forget them, and then get the same response that would be ours if a little cultivation, a little fertilization, and during the worst periods, a certain amount of watering, are given the plants.

For Border and Edging

A selection of border and edging plants for sunny situations follows: Ageratum (dwarf), Alyssum, Aster (dwarf), Convovulus minor, Dianthus, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Godetia whitneyi, Iris (dwarf), Leontopodium, Lychnis haageana, Lychnis viscaria splendens, Nasturtium, Oenothera missuoriensis, Papaver nudicale, Phlox drummondi, Portulaca, Sedum.

Medium height plants for sunny situations are: Achillea millefolium, Ageratum, Anthemis tinctoria, Aster, Asclepias, Calliopsis, Calendula, Coreopsis, Dimorphotheca, Euphorbia, Four-o'clock, Gypsophila paniculata, Hemerocallis, Impatiens, Lychnis (Jerusalem Cross), Perilla, Princesfeather, Rudbeckia purpurea, Sedum spectabile, Veronica.

Tall background plants for sunny situations are as follows: Aster (Michaelmas Daisy), Cassia marilandica, Echinops, Helianthus, Klondyke Cosmos, Rudbeckia (common varieties), Spiderflower, Yucca filamentosa.

Trailing plants for sunny walls and terraces: Mimosa pudica, Callirhoe involucrata, Mesembryanthemum.

Much can be done, it is true, by proper preparation of the soil, and the judicious use of an artificial watering system, but at the best, our efforts will meet with only a moderate degree of success unless we give thought to the type of plants selected, weighing well their natural requirements.

Blue Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Give me blue flowers to deck my bowers,
The perfect color—heaven's own blue."

There are so many charming blue flowers and so many different blues that the garden beginner with a flair for blue must use his sense of proportion and know when he has enough, for it is better not to use it as the dominant color scheme. The blues should be added for sparkle and glee to a garden. The small and early bulbs—snowdrops, winter aconites, crocuses—miss the sparkle until a clump of azure grape-hyacinths, a few bright scillas or Chionodoxa have been added, and some of the blue flowering early bulbs should always be planted in the fall with the other "small and earlies."

Another good blue to reckon with is the forget-me-not flowered Anchusa. It is a most valuable hardy blue flower, and very flattering to the tulips, especially to the luscious peach-colored ones. It is beautiful too, with a mass of apricot violas. To sparkle up the iris we have perennial flax with its bonny blue flowers. The blue flax is also effective waving among the Oriental poppies. So it goes all through the season—the right blue adds sparkle to the old garden dependables.

With the Cambridge blue flowers of Belladonna Delphinium beside them, Hemerocallis fulva and Hemerocallis Kwanso take on an even gayer flare. The blue butterfly flowers of Delphinium Chinense hovering above coreopsis, daisies, and gaillardia lift them out of the ordinary, and our old friends the hollyhocks, single and double, gain much in beauty when the spires of deep and purple blue delphinium tower beside them. The blue of the veronicas, the distractingly lovely blue of the gentians, blue salvias, the steely blue of the sea-holly, great spiney-flowered balls of the majestic globe thistles, add glee to the midsummer garden and are especially attractive when used in a border with warm yellow gladiolus, Helianthus, Heleniums and Rudbeckias. For the end of the season we have Larpente plumbago, an intense bright blue which gives a piquant dash to the choral and silver beauty of Siebold sedum in the rock garden, as well as to all the copper tinted autumn foliage and treasured late flowers.

L. S. M.

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Naval Ratios Due for Shifts By Reich Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

unnecessary, and that when the Washington Treaty signatories get together later in the year, limitation of navies will still be found possible.

If the British and German experts fail to reach an agreement, observers here find it difficult to see how it will be possible for Great Britain to accept any drastic limitation when the naval powers meet this year in accordance with the Washington Treaty.

Question of Totals

It is not a question of parity or relative strengths, but merely of totals. If Germany were to put all her new 300,000 tons into, say, 10,000-ton "pocket battleships," Great Britain—having none at present—would be forced to build some 90 of these vessels if she wanted to keep Germany to the proposed 35 per cent level. And it is certain that if Germany builds a considerable number of cruisers, the British Admiralty will no longer be content to increase its total of these craft from 50 to 70. It will demand 80 or 90.

Today's talks are being held on British initiative. Some time this year the Washington Treaty powers are due to meet. The British Government feels that it would be impossible for them to do so with any hope of success, unless it is known what vessels Germany is to build in the next five or ten years.

Germany may be going to build a whole fleet of "pocket battleships" like the Ersatz Preussen, or a huge flotilla of submarines. She may even have up her sleeve some new type of ship (such as the Ersatz Preussen was a few years ago) which would render obsolete one or other of the categories established by the Washington and London naval treaties.

German Aspirations

Under the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was allowed a navy of 100,000 tons. She now wants a navy four times as big. Supposing she built up to this figure in the next five years, three quarters of her ships would be under five years old in 1940 and more than four fifths would be under ten years old.

All except two of Great Britain's battle fleet, on the other hand, will have passed the recognized age limit of 20 years by 1940. A considerable portion of the smaller vessels will be distinctly elderly and some of them will be definitely due for the scrap-heap. It had been hoped here that the naval powers would find some way of extending the lives of warships, thus saving a great deal of money. But this will be impossible if Germany embarks on a big program of construction.

No government in Great Britain could remain in office if it allowed Germany's naval building program to get ahead of the British. It will have to lay down at least ship for ship with Germany during the next five years. Indeed, it will presumably have to lay down more, because whereas the British fleet is scattered over the seven seas, the German navy will be wholly in the Baltic and the North Sea. By means of the Kiel Canal the whole of the German fleet can be concentrated in one place in a few hours.

Britain's World Fleet

Today, roughly one third of the British fleet is in home waters, and one third in the Mediterranean. The remaining one third is dotted about the various oceans. Thus, if Germany carries out her present proposal, Great Britain, besides having to build many new vessels, will either have to rearrange her naval forces or accept inferiority with Germany round her own shores. A rearrangement would reduce the British Mediterranean fleet to below the Italian figure.

Fortunately, economic considerations are expected to deter Germany from too rapid naval expansion. To add 300,000 tons to her existing fleet in five years would mean a capital expenditure of not less than £45,000,000, apart from the cost of upkeep. Germany, it is believed, is not in a better position than other countries to pour out money on such a scale. Present indications are that she is less able than other countries to bear such a burden.

Moreover, Germany has recently shown a marked desire to retain British good will. Inordinate naval expansion on Germany's part is the one thing best calculated to drive Great Britain into an out-and-out alliance with France.

Wider Conference

Great Britain's insular position makes her very sensitive to any threat to her sea communications. So far, she has held back from continental attempts to organize an anti-German bloc. She would hold back no longer if Germany started to build a huge fleet.

The talks beginning today are expected to throw light on Germany's plans. If Great Britain discovers that Germany's requirements will fit into the scheme of relative strengths established between the five Washington powers, it is expected that Great Britain will urge that Germany be invited, not to the 1935 conference, but to a wider conference held when the five-power talks are finished.

It is pointed out in this connection that Soviet Russia has already made known its intention to add to its fleet if Germany does so.

It is emphasized in official circles that the current talks are not in any sense negotiations. They are intended to clarify the position of the two countries on lines of the three-power talks among Britain, the United States and Japan. It is hoped that both sides will frankly disclose the actual strengths and nature of vessels under construction, as well as plans for the future.

North Carolina School Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina public schools, supported entirely by the state, will get $2,000,000 more than direct appropriations call for next year, due to legislation allowing certain fines and forfeitures to be used locally. These amounts will vary in the different communities, but the aggregate will lump nearly 10 per cent of total school appropriations.

Struttin'

Barry Fitzgerald
As Captain Boyle in "Juno and the Paycock."

What's Going On In the Arts

"Juno and the Paycock"

O'CASEY'S "Juno and the Paycock," nowadays apparently the favorite item of the Abbey Players' touring repertory, was warmly received by a very large audience at the Hollis last night.

Its continuing popularity is deserved. It seems to us the best made, the most consistent and the most effective of the playwright's slum studies; although a closer acquaintance with "The Plough and the Stars" may possibly modify this opinion, just as our regard for "Juno" has been increased by repeated visits. The defects of "Juno" are minor, having to do mostly with technical details. The character drawing is sure, the comedy spontaneous, the tragedy inevitable.

The performance of last evening seemed exceptionally fine. At the end of a tour of eight or nine months, it would not be surprising to discover a letting down in the presentation of a piece so often played, but there was no evidence of diminution last night. The play was keyed and paced as if for a first time. The individual impersonations were as excellent as one had remembered them, and the ensemble had the smoothness of articulation that marks Abbey productions.

It is needless at this day to go into detail about the several participants. It is perhaps sufficient to mention Mr. Fitzgerald's virtuosic Paycock, Miss Crowe's superb Nora, Mr. McCormick's subtly realized Joxer and Mr. Shield's fully conceived Johnny, and to add that the others of the cast contributed in proportion to the unity of the whole. L. A. S.

British Prints

A DISPLAY of prints made by contemporary British printmakers is being shown in a special exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It is notable for superior craftsmanship, for adherence to tradition and for flexible range.

In the pictorial arts the English have always been at their best with black-and-white. They have never been painters in the full, rounded sense that the French or Italians have been painters. The illustration, the plate, the caricature are the preferred vehicles of imagination and instruments of skill. It may be observed in this exhibition that less than craftsmen of any other country today have the British sought the shorter path, the abbreviated method. They are willing to do a laborious job for which there is little compensation.

Here, for example, we see a number of etched portraits by Gerald Brockhurst. The lines are applied so finely, with such nuance and intricacy, that it was difficult for us to believe that etching was the process. Mr. Brockhurst lavishes both gift and patience upon minute differences in surface relation. He establishes unmistakably the shapes and surface qualities, the textures and depths. Light and shadow are heeded with excessive modulation. The artist is repaid with a very naturalistic likeness precisely produced.

Robert Austen is the better known among us for his devotion to and frank acknowledgement of the old German ideas, of the Schongauer type. Martin Hardie works in the Rembrandt manner. Muirhead Bone displays the greatest courage and originality in a lithograph of an industrial subject, "Reconstructing a Clyde Shipyard." The complex of lines which trace the scaffolds, platforms, beams, is as exciting as it is intricate. Other prints represent the remaining arts of the plate, mezzotint, aquatint, wood-block.

D. A.

Boston Museum School

THE Boston Museum School has somehow been a particular target for criticism in the past. Its proximity to a great museum has added, in the estimation of the public, to its responsibilities. The school is old enough to have developed a tradition. Traditions grow old, too, and the school has been the victim of its own solid foundation, the prejudices of its faculty, and a voluntary blindness to innovations and discoveries in the world of art outside. What the school believed important in a pedagogical program was significant, but it was cramped and inbred. In recent years the problem of survival has helped to rouse the directors; admittedly they seek a change, humanly they make mistakes in bringing about that change. The latest showing of student work, in an exhibition held in the Museum itself, reveals the best accomplishment to date. There is no doubt that the school has been lifted out of a rut, that the students under the tutelage of an indefatigable staff have been exhilarated and prompted to greater self-development.

Alexandre Iacovleff has directed the department of painting and drawing. Many canvases and drawings show the quality of his teaching. No set method prevails. There are some pictures visualized in

At the Fine Arts

Yvonne Printemps
In "La Dame aux Camélias."

terms of space design, large geometric planes, while others are wrought with a precise brush, bent on capturing every little curve, every small color variation. Mr. Iacovleff considers it idle to force the student off the path of his natural choice. He believes in bringing out the best that is possible within that student's range of vision and depth of capacity. What impressed this reviewer was the fact that so many students showed a devotion to the true painterly features, to texture, dynamics, compositional interest.

The other departments, too, reveal great strides in the direction of liberation. Mr. Huchthausen's groups in design, decoration, stained glass, aquarelle, are notable for the independent pursuit of each student. Discipline there is, but no routine stodgy performance. The jewelry and silversmithing, done under the direction of Joseph Sharrock, contain many objects of fine pattern. Frederick W. Allen's efforts in sculpture are rewarded by the fact that his students grasp the essentials of plastic design, working in terms not of surface, but of three-dimensional composition. D. A.

Eastern Steamship

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., reports for April a deficit after charges of $94,690 compared with a deficit of $96,246 in April a year ago. For four months to April 30 this year the deficit was $560,453 compared with $62,872 in the corresponding four months a year ago.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

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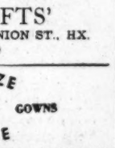

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Conquest of Altitude Flying Unifies Andean Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — One more country has been embraced in the "Panagra" air system in South America, and only one remains outside. Curiously enough, the two countries concerned are the contestants in the Chaco War. Bolivia is the latest recruit. Paraguay, for purely business reasons, has yet to be linked up in the 10,000-mile South American air mail chain.

The new air service, joining La Paz, the beautiful "roof-of-the-world" capital city of Bolivia, 11,000 feet high, with Tacna, Peru, on the South American trunk line, was the result of years of study; for one of the characteristics of the "Panagra" pioneering in the Andean states has been to draw up its plans well in advance.

The experience acquired and the laurels already won by "Panagra" pilots in their flights at high Andean altitudes are not forgotten, when the opening of the new route into the inland republic of the Altiplano is being celebrated.

There comes immediately to mind the continuous and regular service maintained between Santiago, Chile, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay, over a route which obliges the planes to fly at an altitude varying between 13,000 and 15,000 feet.

Furthermore, the experience gained is not limited to flights with passengers only, but also with weighty freight—much of it mining machinery, in connection with the boom in tin, copper, silver and gold on the west coast of South America. Freight planes recently operating at a height of 15,000 feet, transported 668 metric tons of mining machinery from Cuzco to Huanacopampa, Peru, which are situated at 10,900 and 12,500 feet altitudes above sea level respectively. Mule packs, the only alternative mode of transport in the heart of the Andes, would have taken three weeks to make the mountainous climb, as compared with the three-hour flight of the planes.

There is also the series of passenger flights effected to Cuzco and Juliaca, over routes exactly similar to that which will have to be followed to reach La Paz. The main base for these notable excursions into the southern Andes of Peru is Arequipa, itself 7800 feet above sea level, where "Panagra" has maintained a regular service for the past six years. There also is one of the company's best radio and weather stations.

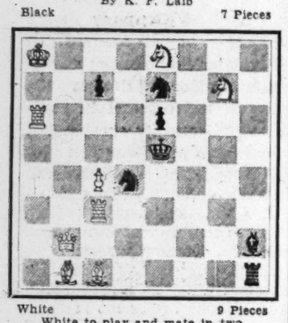
As La Paz is separated from the Pacific coast by the Andes cordillera, "Panagra" experience in flights at great heights over mountainous territory will serve as a guarantee of safe and regular service. Multimotored Ford planes will be used, fitted with three 500 h.-p. motors, as these machines have shown themselves to be perfectly suited for high altitude flights. The crew will consist of a pilot and a radio operator copilot, so that the plane will be able to keep in constant touch with the radio stations at Arequipa, Tacna and La Paz, which will keep a lookout on the plane throughout its journey. The motors will be streamlined and, in order to give them more power, they will be fitted with special mountain propellers, similar to those already in use on the Santiago-Montevideo route.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1727
By K. F. Laib

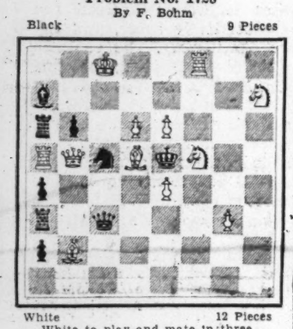
Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, German Chess Association National Tourney, 1934.)

Problem No. 1728
By F. Bohm

Black 9 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Magyar Sakkvilag, 1933)

Solution to Problems

No. 1718. After 1 Kt-K5, the threat is B-Kt7!
No 1721. No solution: 1 Q-B6 is defeated by R-QR8.
No. 1725. B-B
No. 1726. 1. Q-Kt5 threat
2. Q-K7ch
1. ——— KtxQ
2. K-B7
1. ——— KxKt
2. Q-Q8ch
1. ——— K-Q3
2. B-Kt4ch
1 ——— KtxKt
2. QxPch

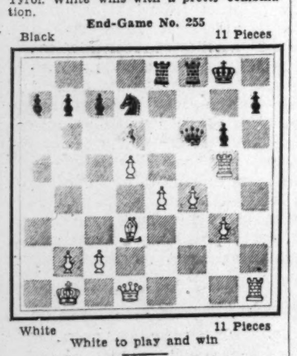
End-Game No. 254. White wins: 1 QxKt, QxQ; 2 P-B5, Q moves; 3 RxPch, K-R; 4 R-Kt6ch KxR; 5 R-Kt mate. If Black does not capture the Q, White has won a piece, and wins easily, though not so quickly.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to a game won by Dr. Reinle at Murau, Styria, near the Tyrol. White wins with a pretty combination.

End-Game No. 255

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and win

Albert C. Margolis, former western and Chicago champion, won a match from E. Gordon late last year with a score of 3-0, with one draw. Here is a game from the match, annotated by the winner.

Queen's Pawn Game

Gordon White	Margolis Black	Gordon White	Margolis Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 P-R6	B-R
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 R-Q	P-K4
3 Kt-KB3	P-B4(a)	16 P-KR3	P-K5
4 P-Q5(b)	P-QKt4(c)	17 Kt-R2	P-Q5!
5 PxKP(d)	BPxP	18 PxQP	PxP
6 PxKtP	P-Q4	19 Kt-QR4	P-Q6
7 P-K3	B-Q3	20 B-B	BxKtch
8 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	21 KxB	Kt-Kt5ch!
9 B-K2	Castles	22 PxKt	Q-R5ch
10 Castles	Q-K2	23 K-Kt	QxPch
11 P-QR4	QKt-Q2	24 K-R2	Kt-K4
12 P-R5	QR-Q	25 K-R3	Kt-B6!!
13 Q-Kt3	K-R	Resigns(e)	

(a) Allowing P-Q5, with a better game for White.
(b) More conservative moves give White no advantage.
(c) The Blumenfeld Counter-Gambit, which was very popular several years back. The acceptance of the gambit leads to a powerful attack for Black.
(d) B-KKt5 is best in this variation, although the whole line is difficult and requires careful play on White's part. Masters have considered the gambit refuted by B-KKt5.
(e) Because if 26 PxKt, RxP mate; and if 26 P-Kt3, Q-R7 mate.

Notes

The state championship tournament which began Washington's Birthday is complete with the exception of one vital game, between H. Morton, former champion, and S. S. Coggan, former Harvard and H-Y-P-D champion. Coggan needs but to draw to win the title. Morton, whose score was badly damaged through outplaying himself in a previous game, needs to win to pull into a triple tie: Adams, Morton, and Coggan. The minor tournament was won by Olmstead, with Flashman second.

An international tournament is scheduled to start June 6 in Luhatschowitz, Czechoslovakia. Flohr, Lilienthal, Pirc, Becker and a number of central and eastern European players will participate.

Bombing Planes Dive In Battle Order At Zigzagging Fleet

ABOARD FLAGSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, 900 miles northeast of Hawaii, June 4 (AP)—Perhaps the most amazing air show ever held has just been staged in the mid-Pacific. Power dives, of from one to two miles, were made by intrepid navy men in 432 bomb attacks on 12 battleships of the United States fleet.

The airmen dared instant destruction from crashing into the sea, speeding 275 to 300 miles an hour from behind clouds 7000 to 12,000 feet high, through intermittent rain squalls, and not a casualty occurred.

Yesterday forenoon, 232 planes made the first attack, and returned to carriers some 50 miles astern for landing and theoretical replacement of bombs; and then in the afternoon, stole out for the second attack, from heights varying from a mile to two miles, planes, one after another, in squadrons of 18 each, dived down on weaving lines of four battleship divisions, which steamed at 18 knots in zigzag courses, to avoid theoretical bombs.

But as though this was not enough, 33 seaplanes were catapulted from the battleships for three hours flight before they returned and made breath-taking landings on the open sea. All were successfully picked up. There were two fliers to each plane, making 66 airmen from battleships.

Ninety-two fighting ships stabbed mid-ocean darkness with searchlights in drill, before going into cruising formation for the night.

Today is commanders' day for exercising, when commanders put the various fleet divisions through their paces.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

California

San Francisco—Week days, 12:30 and 6:20 p. m.; 7 p. m. (in Italian); KSFO, 560kc.

Stockton—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 8:30 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.

Texas

Fort Worth—Week days, 1 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Victoria—Week days, 12:30 and 6:45 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Georgia

Albany—Every other Saturday, 7 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Gems Costly to Guard; Museum Refuses Them

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 (AP)—A police guard to protect it would cost too much, so the Fairmount Park Commission refused to accept the $200,000 jewel and art collection of the late Mrs. Emma Gary, the steelman's widow.

The park commission's action yesterday was the second time the jewels have been rejected. The Metropolitan Museum in New York refused to take them on the same grounds.

In her will, Mrs. Mary, widow of Elbert H. Gary, one-time chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation, bequeathed the jewels first to the Metropolitan, then to a Philadelphia museum, then to a museum in San Francisco.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

2.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Herr Hitler is called "Der Führer. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. The 117th is the shortest Psalm. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. At two points in the United States four states meet at right angles. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Yale is older than Harvard. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Purple and orange colors when mixed make green. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. The salary of the President of the United States is now $60,000. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Australia, Brazil, Canada, and the United States rank in area in the order given. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. King George V has reigned 25 years. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Tampa, Fla., is farther west than Cleveland, Ohio. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Benito Mussolini is Prime Minister of Italy. (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

(The correct answers, with details, will be found among the advertisements.)

In Lighter Vein

At a CCC Camp

"This meat is so tough I can hardly chew it. Hasn't a man any choice up here?"

"Sure! You can take it or leave it."

His Share

Mother: "What's the matter, Willie?"

Willie (indignantly): "There's one cake short and they've made me have it."

The Checkup

"My wife has been working on the car, Simkins," the householder said to the chauffeur.

"Very good, sir," he replied. "I'll go and put everything right again."
—*Montreal Star.*

Magic Bottle

"What's this, missus?" asked the new maid, indicating a metal bottle.

"That is a bottle which will keep things hot or cold, whichever you desire," explained the mistress.

"Well, for goodness' sake!" ejaculated the girl, "how is it going to know if you want things hot or cold?"

For the Scrapbook

Infinite good sense is a sense of Infinite Good.—*"Thou Israel."*

He's truly valiant, that can wisely suffer
The worst that man can breathe,
and make his wrongs
His outsides, to wear them like his raiment, carelessly;
And ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart,
To bring it into danger.
—*Shakespeare.*

Daily Features

From the Juvenile Section of the Monitor Camera Club

The Picture of the Young Man Who Is Trying to Catch Up on His Correspondence Was Sent in by Alice Avon, New York. The Young Lady Who Had Been Trying on Some "Things" Was Snapped by Lucile Wooley, Chicago. The Experiment With a Trailer Was Photographed by Mrs. Gladys Adams, Azusa, Calif.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Sycomore Tree

WHEN Christ Jesus was passing through Jericho, as recorded in Luke 19:1, he was, as usual, surrounded by throngs of people; and we read that Zacchaeus, whom our version describes as "the chief among the publicans" (verse 2), clambered up into a sycomore tree so that from that vantage point he might watch the Master go by.

His choice of this particular kind of tree was most natural, for to this day the Palestinian "sycomore" (Ficus sycomorus) is often found by the roadside, with long and almost horizontal branches stretching out over the highway. In the Old Testament period, such trees were proverbially numerous; for, in a description of the magnificence of Solomon, we read how he made the much-prized cedar trees "as the sycomore trees that are in the vale, for abundance" (I Kings 10:27).

According to the Psalmist, the sycomore grew in Egypt also (Ps. 78:43, 47).

Quotation for Today

SERVICE is the rent we pay for our room on earth.
—DOROTHY BEALE

Brevities

Gas Logic: When the dancing teachers of New York got together recently to tap out their troubles, they omitted a very important item. They failed to establish a limit to the number of steps your partner can take on your toes.

Manchester (N. H.) Union—Add similes: As militant as a pacifist.

Tampa Tribune: U. S. now stands for Unlimited Spending.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Refines Waste Oil

A MAN of mature years suddenly found himself without a business. He was in immediate danger of losing his home; and his children were faced with the necessity of discontinuing their education.

After considerable meditation, he developed a plan. He built a special tank in the family car. In this he collected waste oil from all the local gas stations. He brought the oil home to a shed in his back yard, where he had constructed an oil-refining machine. He refined the waste oil, and sold it at low cost to his neighbors. They understood what he was doing, and sent their friends to buy oil also. In this way enough business was developed to save the home and keep the children in school.
G. B. C.

Children's Corner

Aunt Polly Pig Tells a Bedtime Story

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"UNCLE PETER," said Jimmie.

"Yes, my gallant nephew?" said Uncle Peter.

"Is Aunt Polly Pig still visiting the Pigs?" asked Jimmie.

"Of course she is," said Jennie. "Don't you remember, Jimmie, that last New Year she made a resolution to visit another year?"

"So she did," said Jimmie. "I was just wondering what she had been doing all winter."

"Visiting the Pigs," said Uncle Peter.

"But what did she do?" asked Jimmie.

"She rode about on her bicycle," said Uncle Peter. "And went skating with Percy Pig and Edward Elephant. And helped Mrs. Pig with the housework. And read romances from the Public Library. And knitted Mr. Pig a pair of worsted suspenders. And put out crumbs for the birds. And told Percy Pig and Edward Elephant bedtime stories. And ——"

"I don't see how she could have told them bedtime stories when they don't live in the same house," said Jimmie. "They weren't together at bedtime."

"Telephone," said Uncle Peter. "When it was Percy's and Edward's bedtime, Aunt Polly Pig would sit down by the telephone with Percy Pig on her knee and Edward Elephant on the line. And then she would tell her bedtime story into the telephone."

"I'd like to have heard her," said Jennie.

"Tell us one of Aunt Polly's bedtime stories, Uncle Peter," said Jimmie.

"It was like this," said Uncle Peter. "'Hello, hello, Edward. Are you there, Edward? Yes. That's nice, Edward. Yes. Percy is right here, Edward, sitting on his dear Aunt Polly's knee. Percy has put on his little pajamas and is getting sleepy. Yes, Edward, I know you have put on your little pajamas and are getting sleepy too.'"

"'Once upon a time, Edward and Percy, there was a gentleman named Mr. Jones who lived in a white cottage with green blinds and had a cat and a little dog and a cow. Mr. Jones had retired from business to learn to play the fiddle, for he had always wanted to play the fiddle and had never had time when he was in business. So he got a cottage and a fiddle and a book that told him how to play on it. But he couldn't get anybody to stay in the house when he was practicing, so he got a dish and a spoon and did his own housework. And what tune do you think Mr. Jones was learning to play on the fiddle?'"

"Hey-diddle-diddle," said Jennie and Jimmie together.

"Aunt Polly didn't ask you," said Uncle Peter. "She asked Edward Elephant and Percy Pig. And then she answered herself. 'Hey-diddle-diddle,' said Aunt Polly. 'And what think you, Edward and Percy? Mr. Jones's cat liked it so much that she wanted to play it on the fiddle herself. So one moonlight night when Mr. Jones had gone out for a walk the cat got the fiddle and brought it out in the yard where she would have plenty of room. When she heard the cat tuning the fiddle the cow came out in the yard to see what was going on and so did the dish and the spoon and the little dog. And when the cat played Hey-diddle-diddle on Mr. Jones's fiddle it sounded so much like Mr. Jones himself that the little dog laughed and laughed and the cow jumped over the moon and the dish ran away with the spoon as fast as they could.'"

"Do you think Edward and Percy believed all that?" asked Jimmy.

"Perhaps not," said Uncle Peter. "But by the time Aunt Polly had finished they were both so nearly asleep that it didn't make very much difference."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"And then she would tell her bedtime story into the telephone."

The Circle Widens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

SHE was only a child but she had many friends with whom she played at school, and at home.

One day a new girl entered the class, and began to try to make friends. At noon a few days later, one of the girls came to her telling her not to play with the new girl because she didn't dress nicely, and wore earrings, and talked too loudly. "We are not going to play with her; and don't you, either," she urged.

The little girl being much troubled, talked with her mother about it.

A week passed. One day the child said: "Mother, it is so much trouble not to like G—— (the new girl). I forget and like her. I'm not going to bother with that any more. I don't have time to remember not to like her."

The result was that she added one more to her circle of friends.

Daily Anecdote

Uncle Joe Makes $5

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY were the stories told of Uncle Joe Cannon when that beloved and picturesque personage was in Congress. His indifference to his personal appearance was a source of worry to his daughter. Knowing his aversion to paying existing prices for good clothing, she arranged with a local clothier in Danville, Ill., where Uncle Joe resided, to sell him a $40 overcoat for $15, she to make up the difference.

The plan worked perfectly, and Uncle Joe wore the new coat into the presence of some of his friends, who commented favorably on the garment.

"Only cost me $15," confessed Uncle Joe.

"Fifteen dollars!" exclaimed one of the men. "Why, I'll give you $20 for it."

"Sold!" beamed Uncle Joe, who later returned home and, with many chuckles, told his daughter how he had made $5.

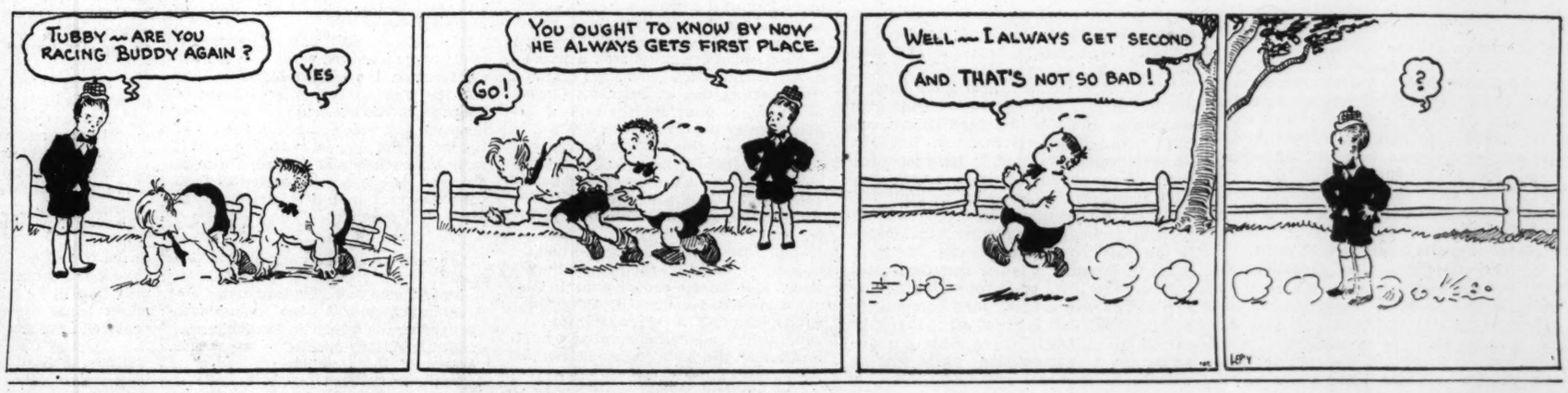
For the Scrapbook

If only I could find a country where men cared less for all that they seem to care for, where they cared more for beauty, for nature, for being kindly to each other.—*John Galsworthy.*

What man knows should find expression in what he does.—The chief value of superior knowledge is that it leads to a performing manhood.—*Bovee.*

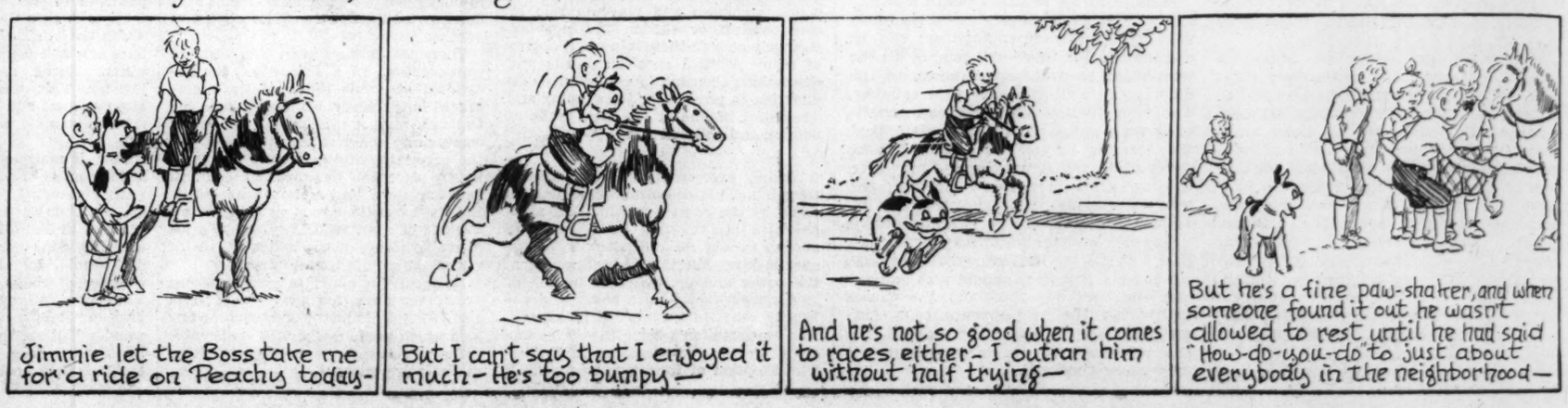
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Isn't a Streamlined Model*

By Le Pelley


TUBBY — ARE YOU RACING BUDDY AGAIN ?
YES
YOU OUGHT TO KNOW BY NOW HE ALWAYS GETS FIRST PLACE
GO!
WELL — I ALWAYS GET SECOND AND THAT'S NOT SO BAD !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Has His Good Points*

By Carmack


Jimmie let the Boss take me for a ride on Peachy today-
But I can't say that I enjoyed it much - He's too bumpy —
And he's not so good when it comes to races, either - I outran him without half trying —
But he's a fine paw-shaker, and when someone found it out he wasn't allowed to rest until he had said "How-do-you-do" to just about everybody in the neighborhood —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Neutrality Is Not Enough

THE attempt to establish a stronger and more peaceful neutrality policy for the United States is proving highly educational. Such discussions as those at the great "keep-America-out-of-war" meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, last week, are leading many Americans to think through the problem of keeping America out of war—if not of keeping war out of the world.

The movement for modernizing the neutrality policy has taken legislative form in half a dozen plans now in Congress. They center around refusing supplies to belligerents and preventing citizens traveling in war zones. They have pushed several questions that once seemed hypothetical right into the arena of decision. For instance, there was a question as to whether embargo declarations should be permissive or mandatory: there seems now to be general agreement that the permissive form, leaving the President some freedom, is preferable.

Another and bigger question is now pressing for answer: Is an improved neutrality all that the United States should seek? At the New York meeting Senators Nye and Clark and Representative Maverick naturally centered attention on the fire walls they have proposed to prevent another world conflagration spreading to America. They rightly emphasized the part—still too little understood—which war loans and profiteering trade played in pulling the United States into the World War. Senator Nye quoted a cable from Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, to Washington a month before America declared war:

> Perhaps our going to war is the only way in which our present pre-eminent trade position can be maintained and a panic averted.

The effect of trade and the danger that profiteering will get America into another war are properly stressed. Yet listing bankers and industrialists who supplied belligerents as "public enemies" overlooks other factors in the situation. It forgets that fundamentally neutrality is a matter of thinking. American sympathies are easily aroused. And other intangible "national interests" may exert more influence than profiteering. Was there any neutrality of public opinion in the United States when Japan seized Manchuria. Does anyone think that the furnishing of supplies to Japan—supposing China had been blockaded the way Germany was—would have pulled America into war against China?

A question even closer to the issue at hand: Does anyone, remembering the movement for an embargo on Japan launched by President Lowell of Harvard and other leaders of American thought, believe that the United States would have refused as a permanent policy to give any kind of help to China? Or, remembering that the United States led the way even for the League of Nations in declaring for nonrecognition of Japanese conquest, is it probable that America would have refused to join had collective action to check aggression been undertaken?

These are questions worth thinking about. There is not at present much prospect of the United States entering upon collective efforts to preserve peace in Europe. Indeed, it is unrealistic to believe that the American Government could exert any very useful influence in that area at this time. It would not have the support of its people necessary to act with any assurance. Yet it has tentatively agreed, provided a disarmament plan can be obtained, to consult with a view to refraining from supporting an aggressor. And certainly if aggression was plainly established American opinion would find it hard to maintain complete neutrality, even were the trouble in Europe.

If it were in the Pacific permanent neutrality would appear almost impossible. In its program for peace in the Pacific, The Christian Science Monitor has put forward a plan for declaring an immediate embargo on loans and goods to all belligerents. It believes that an equal and impartial refusal to furnish war supplies would both protect the United States and check the spread of war. But it has also left the way open for America to enter into collective measures for restraining aggression by a modification of the original double-barreled embargo as follows:

> This declaration to be open to adherence of other nations to the end that such impartial embargo be maintained more effectively prior to consultation with other powers in keeping with existing or future treaty obligations.

This plan is put forward in no doctrinaire spirit. The question of what is to be done after a general, impartial embargo has been established is an essential part of the problem. It should be discussed. Many of those who would rely solely on such an embargo fear that any opening that may be left for its modification only provides machinery for destroying neutrality and getting the United States involved. If neutrality can be maintained by a double-barreled embargo, and if American neutrality, regardless of what happens to the rest of the world, is to be the sole objective, these students of the subject may be correct in their position. Neither of those ifs is acceptable to this paper. It believes that neutrality should be made more peaceable, but that neutrality is not enough either to keep America out of war or war out of the world.

Indexes to Rate Making

ONE of the decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court on the last day of its term and the last day in its historic old court room in the Capitol contained a significance which will be appreciated at first only by those who have followed the rather technical efforts of states to arrive at a satisfactory basis for valuation of public utilities. But since the rates which all users of telephones, electricity and gas must pay depend on these valuations, and since the very success of regulation depends on finding quicker and more definite methods of valuation, the ultimate public importance is rather large.

The opinion in question held that the Maryland Public Utilities Commission acted illegally in basing a telephone rate reduction order upon a valuation arrived at by the use of general commodity price index figures.

For decades the bane of regulation has been the up and down variations between what a plant actually did cost to build and what it would cost to build at the time of the rate making. The Supreme Court has held that both this historical cost and the reproduction cost must be taken into account. But the appraisals required for reproduction cost consumed months and years, so that rate making could never really catch up with itself.

With the development of these indexes some persons thought they saw a hope for eliminating the discouraging delays involved in making appraisals to find the cost of reproduction of utilities. Three members of the court thought so, too, and pointed out that while there might be some variation in the results obtained from different indexes, the discrepancy was not so wide as between the appraisals of different engineers. But the majority of the court held the order confiscatory.

It may be that where the Maryland commission erred was in the very comprehensiveness of the indexes it consulted. Sixteen in all were used, covering 784 commodities. Obviously not all these commodities could enter into the cost of a telephone system. But at the last convention of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners it was recommended that commissions should compile index figures of the particular commodities which enter into utility construction, such as building materials, metals, machinery and so forth. It would be interesting and possibly useful to have a valuation on this basis presented to the Supreme Court.

The development of a quicker method along some such line is certainly desirable. Otherwise a justified public dissatisfaction with the present delays will feed the sentiment for public ownership in place of attempts at regulation.

Air Parity

APPARENTLY the formula of equality which for a time halted naval competition is now Europe's chief hope for preventing a race in air armaments. Mr. Anthony Eden's statement to the House of Commons that "the yardstick for the collective security of the four great powers concerned is parity" discloses the immediate direction of British policy. And Britain's voice is likely to be decisive in present negotiations for an air Locarno.

Germany's draft for an air agreement to include France, Italy and Britain, has evoked some enthusiasm in Downing Street, but has not yet been published. The British Government is also submitting a draft, and it is evident that considerable bargaining must be indulged before any final arrangement is reached. But Mr. Eden's parity statement forecasts the basis of air strengths upon which any mutual assistance pact must be built.

The parity plan has certain psychological advantages. It is superficially simple. It appeals to a democratic ideal of equality. Possibly it is the best device for quieting the fears of Europe. It certainly is preferable to unrestrained competitive building. But that is about all that can be said for it. Indeed, in removing the appearance of competition while leaving untouched the real rivalry of national interests, it gives a false impression of security.

Perhaps under Britain's plan for international supervision of air armaments the worst forms of competition can be eliminated. But there will remain all the temptation to evade supervision, all the difficulty of achieving complete equality. And from British and American experience with naval parity, it is plain that the formula cannot fit actual defense needs of dissimilar nations and may even lead to arms increases. Moreover, the quick convertibility of civil aircraft increases the difficulty of defining parity.

These considerations may leave air parity as still the best immediate recourse for Europe. But they should also emphasize the need for removing the causes rather than the mere appearance of competition, the necessity for peacemaking that bases security not on armaments but on genuine good will.

Tournament of Dames

Book News of the Day

NOT a new book, but new to most American readers, is Ford Madox Ford's LADIES WHOSE BRIGHT EYES (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50). It was first written twenty-five years ago when Mr. Ford was in his historical mood and had not begun the Tietjens Saga of post-war England on which his reputation most securely rests. "Ladies Whose Bright Eyes" was published in England in 1911, came out again a few years ago in a pocket edition, and now, with its introduction and conclusion revised, is finding a deserved fresh lease of life with a new public.

This new-old novel is a pleasing manifestation of Mr. Ford's art as a romancer. Often a realist, consistently a satirist, he has, nevertheless, within him a characteristic love of romance. Tory and communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, he has found much in medieval history kindred to his nature, at the same time that the realist and inquirer in him has found much that was inconvenient, absurd and shocking. As a satirist he has a good time poking fun at the usages of the age of chivalry, quite in the mood of Mark Twain's "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," but on top of all this he is as fond of a tournament as was ever Sir Walter, prime romanticist of all, and there are plenty of pages in his book that for diction, content and flavor might have come straight from Malory or Froissart, except that Mr. Ford always gallantly speaks for the ladies.

This sounds as if the book were a jumble of moods and styles, and the fact that it is not is due to Mr. Ford's skill as a writer. He is competent to do about what he pleases and make it seem right. In this novel, for instance, he uses the by no means original device of transporting his hero, a youngish, successful publisher of encyclopedias and best-sellers, back six centuries in time. The method by which William Sorrell was thus tossed into fourteenth century England was the simple one of a railway wreck and a blow on the head. His ticket of admission to this world of knights and ladies, particularly of the latter, was the Tamworth-Egerton crucifix, a Crusading relic of beaten gold. Mr. Sorrell, carrying the cross in his ulster pocket as a deposit on a loan, suddenly found himself performing what he at first believed was a part in a pageant, the role of a legendary Greek slave who bore the cross from his master to the next heir of Tamworth.

Gradually Mr. Sorrell, originally skeptical and uncomfortable, became initiated into the ways of 1326 and accepted his role as actuality; and less gradually, at the end, he re-emerged into present-day England with a few new glimmerings of truth in his head. Meanwhile the reader, with Mr. Ford completely and gaily pulling the strings, has the agreeable experience of (1) reading a good and highly informative historical romance, (2) enjoying a satire within a satire and (3) following interesting developments in the hero's character.

W. K. R.

See What He Brought With Him!

El Saltuelo Chiquitísimo

HOWEVER proud we may be of our native tongue, there is one respect in which we are compelled to admit that the Spanish language "has it on us." I refer to the ability to express many and varied shades of meaning by slight gradations in the form of a single word, as evidenced in the conversation of Mexicans among whom I grew up.

For instance: Among the Spanish equivalents of waterfall, one that is commonly used is "el salto de agua"—literally the jump of water. If the fall is quite small it is called "el saltillo"; if ridiculously small it becomes in that section "el saltuelo."

Adjectives are varied in like manner. "Chico" means small. "Chiquito" means very small, and "chiquitito" is smaller yet, while the last word in smallness is expressed by "chiquitisimo." Thus you see that in two words of my caption I have expressed the idea of a waterfall infinitesimally and ridiculously small.

* * *

The home of my boyhood days stood at the edge of a small county-seat town in the midst of a rich and beautiful farming region. It was, however, a land whose beauties were quite "chico." The landscape held no great features. There were no mountains, no broad rivers, no magnificent forests. In the scope of my young experience the sea was a legend as distant as the man in the moon.

A few rods north of our house the edge of the prairie sloped down abruptly to a little pond fringed with willows and cattails. There we fished for bullheads and sunfish, or hunted frogs and turtles. On hot summer days we sprawled in the grass on a shady point, watching the dragon flies and dreaming of a world that, as yet, existed for us only in stories and pictures. This pond was the sea on which we sailed our little wooden boats with paper sails.

Beyond the pond was a thicket of June berry, hawthorne and wild crab, beautiful with bloom in May. Wild grapevines and ivy added to the tangle. This was our jungle.

Then we came to the river—a smooth and quiet little stream that meandered aimlessly the length and breadth of its shallow valley. On the bank opposite our jungle was a grove of walnut trees where flying squirrels played overhead, and we gathered nuts and bittersweet in October. This was our forest.

Beyond the "forest" the land again rose abruptly, seventy-five or eighty feet, to the level of the prairie. This hill was the only mountain that we knew.

* * *

The river, in its meanderings to the west of the walnut grove, found its way almost to the foot of the hill, leaving only a narrow shelf along the north bank. Here grew big basswoods and more willows. Here on one side was a swimming hole shaded by a steep bank, and on the other a warm and sunny sand bar. Here, too, were deep pools in which bass and pickerel sometimes were caught.

In sun-warmed nooks along this bank we found the first trillium of springtime, and later came jack-in-the-pulpit, the violet, buttercup, and dutchman's breeches. May and June brought the brilliant columbine and, up at the edge of the prairie, the wild pink rose. Then, as summer waned, came the goldenrod and purple asters. Mighty indeed were the forests and rivers of which we dreamed in these enchanted spots.

From the river we liked to climb to our mountaintop and gaze out over the cornfield in the bottoms, to where the church steeples and the courthouse dome loomed above the tree tops fully half a mile away.

Melting snows and summer rains, seeking to join the river, had cut little ravines in the face of our "mountain." In one of these was a sandstone ledge with a small dark hole in its face. We wondered if it might house a wolf or bear, but none ventured in to see.

* * *

Near the head of this ravine was a little spring, whose clear cold waters, on their way to the river, found a massive basswood root stretched across their path. Above the root was the sandstone—below it only the soft black earth, in which the brooklet had dug a pool, perhaps two feet below the root, where the waters rested momentarily on their journey. This was my waterfall—and often as I sat and listened to its music I tried to imagine what Niagara might be like.

Now, it matters not whether I stand looking up at the white ribbon of Multnomah plunging 700 feet to the waters of the Columbia; whether I feel the cool spray of El Salto Cola de Caballo falling from the cliffs of Huajuco in the Sierras of Nuevo León; or whether I hear the thunder of Niagara from the brink of Horseshoe Fall, my thoughts always go back to "El Saltuelo Chiquitisimo," and I wonder if it still makes the same music as it jumps from the basswood root to the little dark pool below.

G. F. K.

North . . South . . East . . West

Never Any Exact Parallels

By Frank L. Perrin

ALWAYS in our experiences day by day, and especially when what seem to us to be crucial emergencies arise, we seek some parallel, some precedent supposedly established, as a guide or counsel in solving the problem of the hour. It is interesting now that in the emergency created by the court's overruling of the industrial codes agreed to under the President's national recovery plan, politicians and students of economics and government seek a parallel in the famous Dred Scott slave case and the determination of President Lincoln to ignore, in principle, the rule of law laid down by the court in his day.

In fact, as I think it can conclusively be shown, there is no parallel discoverable unless it be in the sincere and honest effort of the Chief Executive of the '60's and his distinguished successor of today to nullify, or to discredit in popular thought, the dictum of a co-ordinated branch of the Government authoritatively and finally pronounced. In this alone do we find a similarity, but nothing which suggests a precedent for any action which might contemplate a nullification of the high court's deliberated judgment.

How grateful should a people be to discover that behind and supporting them is that structure of government which precludes and prevents rule by emotionalism or sudden turning. But strangely enough there is in the thoughts of many political experimentalists and determined economic prescriptionists an ambition to provide for the sapping and weakening of one of the main walls of defense and political safety.

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Lincoln expressed his determination, though not his complete willingness, to abide by the court's decision. His main objective was to free the slaves and abolish slavery. He did not seek, by innuendo or by subterfuge, to subtract from the power and prestige of a branch of government exercising a power and authority equal to that vested in himself. The proclamation freeing the slaves was not in defiance of the court's authority. The adoption of the amendment which forever made such freedom a part of the charter of liberty was in the line of orderly procedure and obedience.

There, it has been long agreed, a national or common right was declared paramount to any state or sectional right. It was not, primarily, in defiance of states' rights, but was, in fact, a definition and a declaration of the higher and paramount right — the right of human freedom.

It is difficult, and may be impossible, to discover an alleged parallel in the two emergencies, the one in Lincoln's time and the probably less important one of the present. The question of states' rights involved, and which stands at the top of the list in the agenda to be discussed if further constitutional changes are to be proposed, is one entirely different from that discussed and determined in the earlier controversy.

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The economic destiny of a state, primarily, is the concern of the people of that particular state. A rule of action entirely satisfactory to the industrialist, the farmer, the worker in Massachusetts or Michigan, may operate to the serious damage of those similarly engaged in Alabama or California. It is because of the inequalities imposed that codes of fair competition which operate helpfully in one region or state may be found burdensome and unfair to all concerned in another.

There will always exist and demand consideration, in a federation, the individual economic rights of those embraced in the whole. I believe that in the United States we have, by reasonable compromise and wise adjustment, settled the perplexing and previously confusing issues presented by apparent conflicts between state and national authority. But those questions thus settled have not affected or dealt arbitrarily with the inalienable rights of the individual in his undertakings and lawful pursuits.

No parallel is found, in court decisions or in economic formulas which have stood the test, to justify or encourage any step which would destroy the inalienable and wisely cherished individualism, either of states or persons.

The Wide Horizon

Keeping the Door Open

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Sisley Huddleston

IN THE course of the last few weeks my professional duties have taken me into several countries, and I have been struck by the action and reaction of alarm on armaments. For sixteen years there has been a steady growth of military preparations, both by way of mechanization and motorization, and by way of diplomatic combinations.

Fear is being sown, without sufficient regard to the consequences, by responsible as well as irresponsible persons. There are evidences of panic in some of the measures now taken. Fear begets fear. The process is simple. Germany professes fear of encirclement, protests against its defenselessness, revolts against its inequality, and openly increases its armaments. Thereupon there is a general profession of fear in other countries, and armies are doubled, air programs are pushed forward, naval building is accelerated, and alliances are framed.

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The result is that Germany makes another desperate bound forward. In turn this stimulates its potential adversaries to fresh exertions. Where is such a competition in distrust and in rearmament to stop? Humanly speaking, it can only stop in two ways. The first way is war. The second way is a return to sanity, an abandonment of the mentality of fear which has amazingly taken possession of the majority of Europeans, and a search for a common agreement.

At Stresa my impression was distinctly good. I felt that, despite the occasional rodomontade of "our argument is hundreds of thousands of men under arms," there was a genuine desire to open the door to discussions with Germany. The French spokesmen were restrained, the Italians were relatively sober, and the British were conciliatory. The contacts which were maintained during the conference with Herr Hitler showed him willing to come into reasonable arrangements on a footing of acquired equality. I was convinced that Stresa might have been made the starting point of a better understanding. I believe my hopes were shared by most experienced observers.

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But when I returned to Geneva it was apparent that something had gone wrong. The League is an institution which should be employed with care. It must not be taken that whatever it does is necessarily helpful. A tendency, for example, to turn it into a public platform for the automatic condemnation of particular nations, might prove disastrous. In the present case, a situation of the utmost delicacy had arisen. The avowed object was to keep in touch with Germany, to bring it back if possible to the League, to restart the machinery of disarmament. Nothing, therefore, could be more untimely than to arraign and castigate it as an offender against the League.

The question which then arose was whether Germany can still be induced to emerge from what may be a fatal isolation—fatal for Germany, but no less fatal for those who now appear to be ranged against Germany—before it is too late. Europe cannot afford to commit many more blunders. It must have a definite policy—a policy of reconciliation, or a policy of division. Obviously, negotiation, reconciliation, agreement, depend very largely on the mood of Germany; but to assume in advance that Germany will not respond to proper overtures, is to confess despair. If that view is taken, there would seem to be nothing to do but hurry on with the war preparations. Surely before such a decision is even contemplated, every possibility of reaching an understanding must be thoroughly explored.

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It is, however, necessary to insist on one condition. To keep the door open for Germany is a course dictated by common sense. But it is useless to keep the door only slightly ajar, if behind that door, plainly discernible through the aperture, there is a tremendous collecting and furbishing of weapons. If this metaphor of the open door is to be employed, it should be made clear that the door is wide open, that there is no trap just beyond the threshold, that no lethal preparations are proceeding for the warm reception of the expected guest.

There must be the greatest sympathy for those who are afraid of the rearming of Germany. It is, unquestionably, more significant than the arming of other countries, not because it is forbidden by texts which everybody knows are obsolete and unenforceable in a one-sided sense, but because it is a manifestation of revolt against the existing European status and order which the rest are intent on preserving. But fear, on either side, is an ill counselor.

Were I to set down here some of the apprehensions I have everywhere heard expressed, they would sound almost incredibly fantastic. This sensation of being menaced, founded or unfounded, must be subdued if the crisis in Europe is to be overcome. For it can be overcome only in one manner: that the statesmen and peoples on both sides should approach one another unafraid, and enter into sincere *pourparlers* which will decide their common fate.